

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## CHICAGO WHEAT PIT DECIDES TO DEAL IN STOCKS

Board of Trade Takes Step  
to Bolster Declining  
Business in Grains

## NOT TO RELINQUISH HANDLING CEREALS

Attitude of Stock Exchange  
in Abeyance—Merger of  
Two Is Implied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's greatest grain market, has gone into at least temporary eclipse before the huge public interest in stocks, and the board has taken cognizance of the new conditions by voting to handle securities. The wheat pit, in short, has decided to pay court to the stock market. The vote stood 759 for and 116 against.

The grain exchange will continue to operate as heretofore. The decision to add stocks and bonds is regarded as only an inevitable step in progress. It follows the board's establishment of a Chicago cotton market several years ago.

Speculative trading in grain has decreased within the last few years. It is said among board officials, though others disagree. Some are inclined to attribute the falling off to the Grain Future Act of 1922 which was designed in large part to eliminate corners. Federal grain authorities here note a small decline in the few recent years in which statistics have been kept, but scout the responsibility of federal legislation.

"The success attained by the cotton market started by the Chicago Board of Trade with the feeling that the grain future trade may languish at increasingly rare periods, established a strong current of opinion in favor of stock trading," said a veteran observer on the board.

"Whether or not the fundamentals of the McNary-Haugen bill are ever enacted into law, members of the exchange in many cases are of the opinion that co-operative marketing will gradually expand, and as it does, it is anticipated the volume of speculative trading will shrink. Each year more grain is being handled direct from producer to consumer. This naturally tends to limit the operations of the exchange in the long run.

Grain Trading Lags

At any rate it is patent that grain trading has not kept pace with dealing in stocks. This change is attributed among sponsors of the securities sessions to fundamental causes such as the expansion of industrialism in the United States and the interest of the public since the war in stocks and bonds.

Nine months to a year is said to be the earliest time that trading in securities on the board may be expected. Before that takes place it appears evident that the Chicago Stock Exchange will need to be handled.

The local securities market is already occupied by an organization of 235 members, which has just

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## Portrait Statue of Buchanan Unveiled at Pennsylvania Home

Fifteenth President



STATUE OF JAMES BUCHANAN

Graffy Work Centers Attention  
on Individuality  
Not on Figure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANCASTER, Pa.—A portrait statue of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States, the gift of the Dulan F. Buchmiller estate to the city of Lancaster, and the work of the Philadelphia sculptor, Charles Graffy, was unveiled May 26 in Buchanan Park here.

As a portrait statue the work is regarded as of particular interest. It centers the attention not in the physical characteristics of the figure, but in the individuality of the head.

The statue is approximately eight feet high, and from the vantage of its pedestal, smiles down benignly, its head tilted slightly to one side, in listening attitude. Buchanan is shown as he appeared during his tenure of high office, in the garb worn just prior to the civil war. In his hand he carries his hat and cane. But the attention goes directly to the fine modeling of the head.

Buchanan, long identified with the political and diplomatic service of the country, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Lancaster, where the statue now stands. The donor, Dulan F. Buchmiller, was also a Pennsylvanian as is the sculptor, Charles Graffy, who is identified with the art life of the country. Mr. Graffy holds also the distinction of being the sculptor of Pennsylvania's gift to the National Capitol, the Meade Memorial, unveiled recently on the Mall in Washington.

The Buchanan statue is the result of four years of study and research, during which time the sculptor poured over many volumes devoted to the life and character of the former President. Mr. Graffy studied also a great variety of prints, miniatures and portraits from which might be gained authoritative and contemporary data.

## Labor Unions Join in Move Against Usurious Lenders

Conferences Paving Way to  
Changes in Laws to Be  
Asked of Legislature

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Co-operation of labor organizations was pledged in the movement to rid New York of so-called "loan sharks" at the third of a series of conferences just held at the Lotus Club here, when a committee was appointed to confer with committees of bankers, industrial organizations and representatives of legitimate lending companies. The final meeting will be held next week, after which there will be a conference on legislation and amendments to the banking laws to be submitted to the next Legislature.

Albert Ottlinger, Attorney-General of New York, who called the conferences, announced that the law department of the State has determined to go into the matter of driving illegal money lenders out of business, and as evidence of this, stated that a conviction carrying a \$500 fine and a six months' jail sentence had just been imposed in a case in the city court. This is the first time that this has been done in 12 years, he said.

The law department will continue in the same lines, Mr. Ottlinger added, revoking charters and imposing sentences where violations are proved. Recommendations may be made to permit the establishment of loan companies within certain industrial groups, such as railroads and large industrial organizations, in an effort to protect employees from salary buyers and others who have been reaping a rich harvest at the expense of small salary workers.

## Poetry, the Outcast, Will Have Own Home

Poetry House to Be Opened  
in Greenwich Village—Reading  
Aloud Allowed

NEW YORK (AP)—Poetry is to be an outcast in New York no longer—a house devoted almost exclusively to poetry is to be established by two women.

Poetry house—as it is to be known—will be opened in East Tenth Street in the Greenwich Village section. A reading room will be provided where guests may browse over whatever poetry may strike their fancy and where on stated occasions poets will be permitted to read their work aloud.

The founders are Miss Barbara Young, lyric poet, and Miss Frances Randolph, patron of poetry. They expect to open their home on June 1. At the present time," said Miss Young, "there isn't any home for poetry in all of New York. In spite of the poets and near-poets and would-be poets all around us, we have treated the great art very much like a step-child and it hasn't a hearth nor roof-tree to call its own."

HONOR NAVY'S ATLANTIC FLIER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formal thanks of Congress would be extended to Commander Albert C. Read of the Navy for making the first American transatlantic flight, under a Senate resolution passed by the House, and now up to the President. Commander Read, who crossed the Atlantic by the Azores route in the NC-4, also would be advanced 10 places on the navy promotion list.

## ROYALISTS BAR MR. VENIZELOS TAKING OFFICE

Greek Crisis Continues—  
President Seeks Cretan  
Patriot's Advice

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The negotiations for a cabinet have failed finally because the Royalists insisted on excluding the Liberal Party, refusing to regard it as a great parliamentary force. Seeking a solution of the difficulty, Eleutherios Venizelos proposed through the president to resign as a party leader and to leave the country permanently should the Royalists recognize the Republic and declare their opposition to the régime. Venizelos, however, was refused, and declared that the régime question could never form the subject of haggling, as it exclusively depended upon the people's will. There remains one alternative, a cabinet under Mr. Venizelos, who will be charged with that office and it hoped he will be ready to take the oath tomorrow.

The lack of success in reaching a solution is owing to the indecision in the Republican camps and intransigence of the Royalists. The latter not only demand that Mr. Venizelos and his followers be excluded from any coalition but they also oppose the participation in the Cabinet of certain Republican politicians. They also make reservations concerning the taking of the oath to the Republic and threaten to continue the régime strife unless a three years' truce is conceded.

Asked by the President, Admiral Konduriotis, how the crisis could be solved, Mr. Venizelos suggested that he should reconstitute the former Government and failing that a cabinet of the Republican elements under Mr. Sofoulis excluding the ex-parliamentary groups and politicians. These buildings were given to him, however, all these failed, the President should not hesitate to establish a service cabinet with a mandate to dissolve the Chamber of deputies and proceed to new elections.

President Konduriotis thereupon asked if Mr. Venizelos would consent to form such a cabinet, the latter answering in the affirmative.

Interviewed later, Mr. Venizelos said that by acting on parliamentary and patriotic lines he would not allow himself to be intimidated either by the insults of his foes, allowing the people to become the judge between him and his critics.

After warning that chaos would reign should Mr. Venizelos persist in crushing the "Chinese Walls" raised against him by the people, the paper Politis advises him to "clear off" before the "tempest breaks out to flood the streets with blood." It is further improvement of the system comes to power, he will release General Pangalos whose prolonged incarceration he considers against the Constitution.

REICH CAPITAL TALKS

WITH BUENOS AIRES

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Wireless telephone communication between Berlin and Buenos Aires, over a distance of 10,000 kilometers, has been tried here with great success. Hitherto one could talk only one way, but by a further improvement of the system conversation both ways is now possible.

Participants in this experiment declared that the conversation was as clear and distinct as in any local connection. All connections can be linked up with the German and European telephone service.

PROJECT ADVANCED

TO PUSH LANCASHIRE

TRADE OVERSEAS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The joint standing committee of cotton trade organizations, representing spinners, manufacturers and merchants, unanimously decided to invite the Textile Factory Association, representing all federations of labor unions in the cotton trade, to assist in an investigation now to be undertaken for increasing the Lancashire overseas trade. This is to deal with the situation resulting from the employers' recent decision not to attempt to enforce the wages cut by a lockout.

Individual unions have already been sounded informally on this proposal, which is regarded as a further move toward effective co-operation between labor and capital for rehabilitating this much depressed industry. The operatives' representatives, it is explained, will meet the employers in this new inquiry on an equal footing as cotton trade experts.

The proposed investigation is to cover all questions raised by the operatives as well as the employers.

NICHOLAS TITULESCU

TO GO TO GENEVA

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Nicholas Titulescu, the Foreign Minister, will represent Rumania at the coming session of the League of Nations. Various contradictory statements concerning Mr. Titulescu, representing the country were recently printed, combined with the report that the question concerning Hungarian-Rumanian optants would be shelved till the autumn session of the League. The fact that Mr. Titulescu is going to Geneva indicates a postponement of the optant question, which Rumania considers closed.

Following the League session, it is announced that Mr. Titulescu will go to Bucharest to prepare for the meeting of the Little Entente, over which he will preside. The conference is given great importance in diplomatic circles since it is expected that a new orientation of Little Entente economic policy will be forthcoming, which may include Vienna and Budapest in addition to the capitals of entente members.

## Byrd Expedition Fund Increased by \$30,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—CONTRIBUTIONS of \$30,000 to the fund of the Byrd antarctic expedition, have been received from private contributors, according to announcement just made by the Byrd Aviation Associates, of which Charles E. Hughes is the chairman.

The Byrd Associates, a committee of nationally known business men, was formed to aid in supporting the explorations and research undertaken by Commander Richard E. Byrd.

New contributors are Thomas F. Ryan, who gave \$10,000; Paul Block, publisher, \$5,000, and his two sons, Paul Jr. and William, \$2,500 each; Robert W. Bingham of the Louisville Courier Journal, \$5,000, and George F. Fuller of Worcester, Mass., \$5,000. Edsel Ford is treasurer of the fund.

## Loan Societies Built 530,000 Homes in 1927

Inspection of Materials Is  
Urged for Protection  
of Home Builders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Building and loan associations must help to safeguard home builders from cheap materials and workmanship and exorbitant prices, Joseph W. Paddock of Chicago told the 1200 delegates to the convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations here.

"Thousands of houses and apartments are being built," he said, "in which the materials are so poor—far below the minimum grades specified in the city building code—that it is an amortized plan of payment to satisfy someone's desire for a home."

"City building inspectors too often fail to remedy the situation, as the inspectors are not large enough to employ enough inspectors," Mr. Paddock suggested that it was the building and loan associations' place to set up authoritative machinery to provide proper inspection. The inspection might be offered, he said, for a very minimum fee without profit to the associations.

Advice against a tendency toward "commercialism, self-aggrandizement and exploitation" in the building and loan industry was given by W. L. Bowersox, past president of the Kansas State League of Building and Loan Associations.

"High ideals, rigid honesty, exalted purpose, economic law and practice of the Golden Rule in business have been the factors which have contributed most to the popularity of these peculiar financial institutions,"

Charles Evans, president of the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association, Oklahoma City, said: "In 1927 more than 530,000 homes, housing more than 2,000,000 people were built with money from the building and loan associations."

"The aggregate increase of resources of building and loan associations for the five-year period ending in 1926 was 1191 per cent. Such growth has no parallel in the financial institutions of the world."

A report on the work of the Home Modernizing Bureau was given by C. T. Clark and W. H. Scales, both of the bureau headquarters at Kansas City.

## Friend of India's Intellectuals Elected Bishop by Methodists

Korean and Philippine  
Areas Kept Separate by  
Delegates' Pleas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Rev. Dr. E. Stanley Jones of Sitapur, India, friend and student of the teachings of Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, was elected bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church practically by acclamation, though a formal ballot followed, breaking a deadlock that held the General Conference through three days and 20 ballots.

Recognition of the viewpoints of the Koreans and Filipinos and the influence of their pleas not to reduce the areas resulted in the rejection of the method by which the conferees sought to overcome the impasse caused by the inability of any candidate to obtain the requisite two-thirds majority for the third vacancy in the board of bishops.

The nineteenth ballot resulted in 450 votes for the Rev. Dr. Louis O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, and 327 for the Rev. James M. M. Gray, pastor in Scranton, Pa. To elect, 543 were needed. Unable to see any break, the conference excused the episcopacy committee to revise the plan of episcopal supervision, eliminating one area.

Miss Kim's Appeal Wins

While the general conference continued perfunctory business, the large committee wrestled with the problem until late in the evening, returning finally to recommend the combination of the Seoul and Manila residences. This would permit the election of one less bishop, the deadlock would be broken, and the two bishops already elected would suffice.

The conference seemed ready to give approval to this plan when a Korean young woman, Miss Helen Kiduk Kim, dean of Ewha College, Seoul, with eloquent feeling showed the need of leadership in her land. As was the case in the Jerusalem missionary conference last month

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## Speakers Decide That New England Needs Publicity

Recreational Conference on  
Record to Support Adver-  
tising of Facilities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Support of a comprehensive advertising program for New England, industrially and commercially, and as a playground for the third New England Recreational Conference, held under the auspices of a committee of the New England Council in this city.

Speakers of the day were practically unanimous that New England had much to offer, but that it needed more nation-wide publicity.

Clarence Hillsmith of Boston, consulting engineer, pointed out that tourists bring to the New England states a yearly sum of more than \$500,000,000, and pointed out that the money thus spent benefited nearly every other line of industry.

Gerrit Fort, president of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, declared that it was "high time that New England embarked on an adequate and intelligent advertising program, first finding out what it has to offer, how it can best be sold and the best markets."

If New England expects to entertain visitors she must keep a "clean house," said John C. Cosseboom of Woonsocket, R. I., speaking on the maintenance of New England's recreational assets.

"Laws should be passed," he said, "to insure that every river shall be immune from pollution forever."

Speaking for the Standard Oil Company of New York on the company's advertising campaign of New England, B. O. Foster, told the recreational and hotel men that New England furnished a "gold mine of selling material."

## NEW YORK SYMPHONY WIPES OUT DEFICIT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Notwithstanding an increase of 52½ per cent in operating expenses since 1922-23, the New York Symphony-Philharmonic Orchestra has practically wiped out its deficit and closed the season with a clean slate, according to a report just made by Clarence H. Mackay, chairman of the executive committee.

In view of this growth and the noticeable increase in artistic standards, Mr. Mackay made a plea for an adequate concert hall to house the orchestra, for a permanent endowment fund insuring an annual income of at least \$100,000 and an ample pension fund for musicians.

## FEDERAL ROAD AID FUNDS AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has signed a bill authorizing the appropriation of \$150,000,000 for federal aid to states for road construction. Half of the amount, \$75,000,000, would be available this year and the remainder next year.

## JAPAN FAVORS KELLOGG PLAN TO OUTLAW WAR

"Most Cordial Co-operation"  
Is Offered in Reply Sent  
to Washington

## "WARM SYMPATHY" FELT FOR PROPOSAL

Self-Defense and Existing  
Treaties Must Be Observed,  
Says the Communication

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Japan has promised "most cordial co-operation" toward the successful conclusion of the American Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg's proposal to renounce war. The Japanese attitude was outlined in a note delivered to the American Ambassador in Tokyo, Charles MacVeagh, and subsequently made public by the State Department. Mr. Kellogg, after a preliminary study of the note, pronounced it "favorable."

Japan makes it clear that the "warm sympathy" for the Kellogg treaty does not preclude the right of self-defense and the performance of all obligations under the League of Nations and the treaties of Locarno.

Japan, however, leaves the door open for a mutual discussion of the Kellogg treaty by stating that the pact is "well capable of realization by discussion between the six powers referred to and that Japan 'would be happy to collaborate in discussion.'"

Mr. Kellogg, however, has consistently opposed any conference of the six powers to discuss any reservations to the treaty.

Abolition of War

Japan says that she understands that the Kellogg proposal implies the entire abolition of the institution of war, "and that she will be glad to render cordial co-operation to realization of that end."

Significance is attached to the phraseology of the Japanese reminder that the Kellogg treaty must not be in conflict with the "obligation of agreements guaranteeing the public peace," such as the League of Nations and Locarno treaties. It is believed that Japan has reference here to its own treaties with China which provide for leaseholds in Manchuria. It is on the basis of this that Japan has recently warned both factions in China that it will not permit fighting in Manchuria and will punish either side from penetrating north of the Great Wall if retreat is made when fighting. So far this ultimatum has not resulted in hostilities.

Four Replies Received

Replies have now been received from all four of the interested powers which were submitted to the two Briand and Kellogg proposals. The Japanese and German replies are considered as practical acceptance of the Kellogg proposal while the Italian reply accepted the general theory of the proposal but urged a discussion of the technical terms of the treaty.

Great Britain favored two of the Briand reservations, namely, the automatic release of all the powers in case one nation violated the pledge, and the insurance that the renunciation of war treaty would not conflict with obligations under the League and Locarno treaties. Great Britain also suggests a reservation of its own dealing with certain vital areas, understood to mean the Suez Canal.

Answer by Japan

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note No. 336 of April 13, last, transmitting to me under instructions from the Government of the United States the preliminary draft of a proposed multi-lateral treaty representing in a general way a form of treaty which the Government of the United States is prepared to sign with the French, British, German, Italian and Japanese Governments and any other governments similarly disposed with the object of securing the renunciation of war."

At the same time Your Excellency enclosed a copy of correspondence recently exchanged between the Governments of the United States and the French Republic commencing with a proposal put forward by Monsieur Briand in June, 1927; and you intimated that the Government of the United States desired to be informed whether the Japanese Government were in a position to give favorable consideration to the conclusion of such a treaty as that of which you enclosed a draft—and if not, what specific modification in the text would make it acceptable.

Expression of Sympathy

"I beg to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Japan sympathizes warmly with the high and beneficent aims of the proposal now made by the United States, which they take to imply the entire abolition of the institution of war, and they will be glad to render most cordial co-operation toward the attainment of that end."

"The proposal of the United States is understood to contain nothing that would refuse to independent states the right of self defense, and nothing which is incompatible with the obligations of agreements guaranteeing the public peace, such as are embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the treaties of Locarno. Accordingly, the Imperial Government of Japan believes that unanimous agreement on a mutually acceptable text for such a treaty as is contemplated is well capable of realization by discussion between the six powers referred to."



THE REV. DR. E. STANLEY JONES  
Dr. Jones Has Been Executive Secretary of the Methodist World Service Commission Since 1920. His Home Is at Evanston, Ill.

## Rules Defined for Promotion of Industries

Council Approves Program  
of National Manufacturers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The platform of American industry, drafted by the Committee of One Hundred of the National Manufacturers' Association on May 14, has just been approved by the National Industrial Council, representing approximately 400 state and local industrial associations throughout the United States.

Among its recommendations are the formation of an independent, non-partisan and semi-judicial tariff committee; equalization of the tariff without general or basic reductions; improvement of credit facilities to aid farmers; further restrictions of the Government engaging in activities of a nature competitive to private business; termination of government ownership of ships, indorsement of government loans for construction of American vessels, and continued development by the Government of American aeronautics.

The council also adopted a resolution advising manufacturers to take progressive steps in promotion of literacy in industry.

Dr. Winthrop Talbot, industrial relations consultant of Boston, characterized illiterate workers as the highest cost labor, and declared that their numbers are one of the important contributing factors in unemployment. He urged widespread movements to spread literacy and to extend vocational training.

Michael J. Hickey, executive secretary of the council, declared that there is a need to know the extent to which both men and women are exercising the right of franchise, and he recommended different colored ballot boxes for men and women at the November elections so that the idea may be had of the actual distribution of the votes.

## Collectors Wait in Line for Valley Forge Stamps

VALLEY FORGE, Pa. (AP)—Three score stamp collecting enthusiasts waited in line to buy the first Valley Forge memorial stamps at the Valley Forge Post Office, where the stamps of this issue were put on sale.

Mrs. Laura Kirkmer, former postmaster here, and daughter of a postmaster of 50 years ago, received the first stamp of this issue to be sold and canceled in mailing.

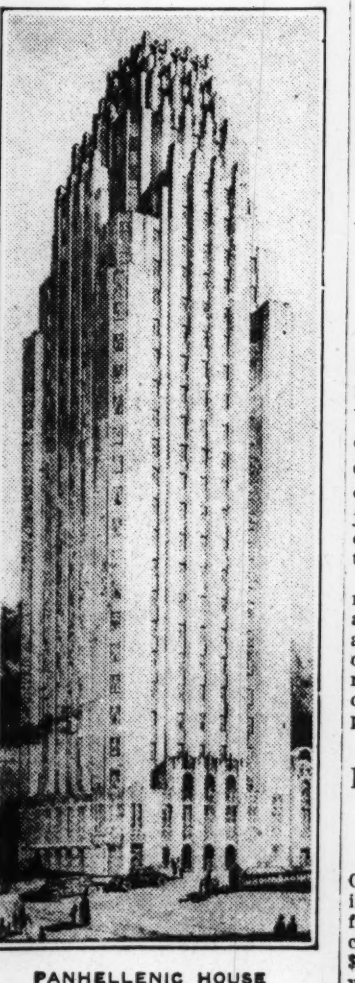
The stamp, which commemorates the 150th anniversary of the encampment of Washington's army at Valley Forge, is of regulation size, with a red vignette of General Washington kneeling in prayer. A large tree is seen in a white background. The base of the stamp bears the inscription "Valley Forge, 1778-1928."

## La Biennale Internazionale

is the pleasantest of all the great European art exhibitions to visit; and it is also the most instructive, for nowhere else can the art of so many nations be studied side by side and compared. An article on the exhibit in Venice will appear

Monday

on the first page



PANHellenic HOUSE

and they would be happy to collaborate with cordial good will in the discussions with the purpose of securing what they are persuaded is the common desire of all the peoples of the world—namely, the cessation of wars and the definite establishment among the nations of an era of permanent and universal peace."

### Council of Churches Pass Anti-War Motion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal to ministers throughout the country to lead indicating public opinion to the importance of world peace and to support the proposal for a multilateral treaty pledging its signatories to renounce war "as an instrument of national policy" was made in a resolution adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at its monthly meeting just held here.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the church councils and denominational bodies throughout the country and it is hoped by the council that this action will stimulate expression of opinion and widespread discussion by church people on method of abolishing war.

The resolution warmly endorses the proposal for a multilateral treaty in which the signatory powers renounce war "as an instrument of national policy" in their relations with one another and agree that the settlement of all disputes, of whatever origin, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"In view of the epoch-making significance of this proposal for the moral and spiritual life of mankind," the resolution continues, "we call upon church people throughout our land to pray and work for the speedy coming of the day when these high visions and hopes may be realized and upon the pastors of the churches to lead in the creation of the public opinion which is the indispensable condition of achieving the goal."

### Picture Man Wins Race From Arctic

#### New York Gets First Views of Wilkins-Eielson Landing Across World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Airplane, train, automobile, steamship, launch and dog sled were used in a 6,000-mile race from the Arctic circle to New York by John Dored, cameraman, who has just arrived here with the first pictures of the Wilkins flight expedition. Mr. Dored was five days ahead of his competitors.

Mr. Dored is staff photographer for the Paramount News and Associated Press. A number of news photographers had made pictures of Capt. George Wilkins and Lieut. Carl Eielson in Spitzbergen, after their flight from Alaska over the polar regions. All the photographers embarked on the ice-breaker Robby which brought them to Tromsø, a little seaport in northern Norway.

From this point the Associated Press photographer took a fishing launch and set out on an 18-hour voyage through snowdrift and drifting ice. Without regard for hunger or comfort, he scrambled over much ice to the mainland, where he met a dog sled that had been chartered by radio and courier some hours before.

This meant an eight-hour ride through more bleak and forbidding country to a point where a motorcar had been waiting for a day. Two hours and he reached Narvik, northern head of the Swedish Railway. Two days he was in Stockholm and another day and night in Berlin. He flew to Paris, caught the Aquitania of the Cunard Line at Cherbourg, 10 hours ahead of his rivals.

A seaplane met the Aquitania in the lower bay in New York, took the film to a point up the Hudson River, where it was transferred to a speed boat and brought ashore. One hour after the films were landed they were developed and on their way to the newspapers and theaters throughout the United States.

**CHAMBERLIN-LEVINE MEDALS**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Coinage Committee by a unanimous vote reported to the House the Brookhart bill to award gold medals to Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine for their non-stop New York to Germany flight.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid on all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, \$0.25. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

Something Much Better!

You Can WASH

### "Tontine" Window Shades

NOW it's as easy to have immaculate window shades as immaculate lace curtains and drapes. Ask us about the "Tontine" shades—the kind you can scrub with a brush as vigorously as you might a floor, or merely wipe with a wet cloth. And they're more than waterproof.

The edges will not fray. They will not "acquire" unsightly "pin-holes" here and there. There is no "filling." They will not become "limp." They hang straight and run true... light and dark solid colors and also two-tone colors, which will not fade—colors not hitherto obtainable. Ask us about these new and better window shades. Size 36x69 in., \$2.00 complete—Other sizes in proportion.

Embroidery Dept.—Third Floor

## PRESIDENT GETS BILL REVISING POSTAL RATES

### Senate and House Approve Conference's Action on Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—Both House and Senate completed legislative action on the Postal Rates Bill by adopting the conference report on the measure which now goes to the President.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—After several sessions of invariable deadlock between the two branches of Congress, re-enacted for a number of weeks this session, a compromise has been reached on the issue of postal rates reduction.

The chambers differed on the 1929 and 1931 schedules. The Senate would pass a bill ordering the 1929 second class rates, and the House one restoring the 1921 rates. From these schedules each refused to withdraw, with the result that for several years the matter always ended in a stalemate.

This session it seemed as if it would again go by default. The two houses again differed and conferees were unable to agree.

In a final effort to adjust the matter, George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Postal Committee, had the issue referred to the conference committee. A compromise resulted, the Senate members receding and accepting the House view on third and fourth-class rates.

The compromise bill has still to be accepted by both branches before it goes to the President for his consideration.

The new second-class rates on advertising portions which would become effective July 1, if the bill becomes law, are:

Under the new schedule it is estimated second class mail users, including mostly publishers, would save about \$6,310,000 in mail charges annually compared with the \$3,860,000 voted by the House and the \$7,610,000 reduction allowed under the Senate bill.

A compromise also was effected on fourth class matter whereby the 2 cent service charge would be retained for parcels and the rate for first three zones, with a 1-cent charge for zones 4 to 8, reducing revenue about \$2,800,000.

### FLEXNER RESIGNATION REMAINS UNEXPLAINED

NEW YORK (AP)—The reason for the resignation of Dr. Abraham Flexner as director of studies and medical education of the General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation, which he had been connected for 15 years, remains unexplained. The board of trustees in announcing the resignation said it was accepted with great regret.

Dr. Flexner is in England delivering

### Outings, Away From City Noises, Call Picnickers in Springtime

#### Campfires Begin to Blaze Along Shore Trail Under Palisades With Return of Hikers, but 10 Cents' Distance From New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Campfires are burning again along the shore trail under the Palisades, with the perennial return of hikers and picnickers to this 12-mile stretch of wild playground along the Hudson River.

Summer parties have begun here and outdoor suppers are the fashion. Boy Scouts are gathered around more than one blaze, putting their somewhat hazy knowledge of the cook book to the test, and if their bacon sizzles a bit too long and the eggs are trying away, apparently it puts no damper on their fun.

Families, away from Manhattan for the day, are enjoying supper cooked over a log. A group of girls surrounds another blaze some hiking club pausing for refreshment—and not far away still another fire crackles and burns, cheerful company for some lone hiker.

The wooded slopes behind the shore trail form a picturesque background for this great playground. Flowers are blooming under the oak and hemlock trees. Columbine and hepatica, climbing fumitory and wild ginger are growing in profusion, as if to celebrate the opening of another season, while just across the Hudson a great wall of apartment houses on Washington Heights reminds one

ing a series of lectures at Oxford under the auspices of the Rhodes Trust, several of which have caused some adverse criticism. In a recent lecture, Dr. Flexner criticized the University of London, which drew a retort from Dr. Graham Little of the University of London, who answered for his "half-baked doctrines."

### "DOS NUEVOS MUNDO" WINS ESSAY PRIZE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Henry Brill, Bridgeport, received the William DeForest prize of \$100 in competition with undergraduates of Yale for the best essay on any subject in the field of Spanish-American literature. It is announced. The title of the winning composition was "Dos Nuevos Mundos." Mr. Brill is a senior.

The Woolsey scholarship of \$50 for the best examination in Latin composition and Greek was won jointly by John F. Bell, Newton Centre, Mass., and John L. Caskey, Wellesley Hills, Mass., both class of '31. Two prizes of \$75 and \$50 established by Benjamin F. Burr, York for the solution of original problems among sophomores and freshmen were won by Saunders McLane, Leominster, Mass., and Arthur E. Bestor Jr., New York, respectively.

### DEFICIENCY SUPPLY BILL IS COMPLETED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional action on the \$146,000,000 second deficiency appropriations bill was completed with Senate approval of the conference report reconciling differences with the House.

The measure now goes to the White House. It is the last of the long struggle in Congress over the issue. If the President approves the act the subject is disposed of for a while at least. If he disapproves it will again become a moot problem, unless Congress should override his veto.

### BOARD IS SUGGESTED TO BEAUTIFY NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a municipal art planning commission, to supervise the architectural and physical development of New York City in the same way that the planning of Washington is directed, is recommended by Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Osborn's suggestion was made in connection with the proposed construction of a foot-path across Central Park to link the American Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

### WHEAT STRAW WASTE MAY TURN TO PROFIT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PIERRE, S. D.—To convert 3,000,000 tons of wheat straw into manufacturing insulating board is the idea being worked up by the Secretary of Agriculture, L. N. O'Neil, who, with other interests are attempting to get such a project under way in this State.

The plan would end the flickering night fires of thousands of straw stacks, which is one of the sights which greet the autumn travelers across the State, and would bring a new source of income to the grain farmer from a source he now considers as a waste product.

### Wheat Pit Votes to Help Business by Stock Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

moved into handsome new quarters. A trading capacity of 1,000,000 shares a day is claimed and more than \$8,000,000 worth of securities are listed. Its seats sell for \$45,000, as against \$17,500 for Board of Trade seats. It has itself just entered upon a program of expansion. Some 73 of its members are also members of the Board of Trade. Its rules will not allow a member to deal in stocks on any other exchange in the State.

Talk among officials of the Chicago Stock Exchange is of resistance to the Board of Trade's attempt to enter its field. Among Board of Trade officials the attitude is one of conciliation, with the desire to negotiate.

"With the tremendous public interest in stock market operations and in industry in general, it is believed that the logical thing for the Board of Trade, with its wonderful strength

and now for Summer Homes

Extra Long (60 by 90)

## Plaid Blankets

for Single Beds

10.50 a pair

Excellent quality blankets, cut singly, bound with 4-inch matching cotton satin. Colors: rose and white, blue and white, tan and white, gray and white, and green and white.

Third Floor

## R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

## Congress Takes Final Action on All Major Issues

### Little Hope Expressed for Enactment of Boulder Dam Bill at This Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The last of the major issues has been transmitted to the President by Congress for his action on them.

Legislation dealing with the long-contested Muscle Shoals project, tax reduction and an act granting government employees salary increases having completed their legislative process "on the hill" were forwarded to the White House for executive consideration.

The only remaining measures of first rank importance before this session that are still to be disposed of are the Boulder Dam bill, whose final passage this session is considered unlikely, and the postal rates reduction act, which has been passed by both branches but is in the process of compromising differences between the House.

### Filibuster Move Defeated

The final passage of the Muscle Shoals measure was rapid once the Senate got under the filibuster that had held up consideration of the conference report on the legislation. After the Senate sent it to the House by a 43-34 vote, the latter chamber, without further delay and after objecting to efforts to discuss the matter gave final concurrence by a vote of 211 to 114.

This ended for the time being the long struggle in Congress over the issue. If the President approves the act the subject is disposed of for a while at least. If he disapproves it will again become a moot problem, unless Congress should override his veto.

The last stage of the tax reduction controversy in the Senate revolved about the question of the Norris provision for income tax returns publicly. The compromise modifications that the two houses through conference committee had agreed upon were not questioned. The issue was on the public safety.

The progressives under the leadership of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, demanded that the Senate insist on the item. They objected with considerable emphasis to the limitation that the House would refuse to enact the legislation if the Senate persisted in its view.

### Approved Without Record Vote

The roll call 57 to 23 completely reversed the 27 to 19 count by which the amendment was inserted in the measure. The Senate then approved the bill without a record vote.

The exact output called for by the government employees salary measure is uncertain. It was estimated to be between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. Beginning July 1, 135,000 federal workers, 45,000 of whom reside in the District of Columbia, will receive increases in pay according to their varying grades and occupations.

The measure as sent to the President was not approved without some outspoken criticism of the work of the conference committee in adjusting differences in the bill between the two houses. It was charged both in the Senate and in the House that the bill would be entering upon a \$20,000,000 enterprise at the present time, it is said.

The board has arranged to put up a \$10,000,000 skyscraper on its site at the foot of Chicago's financial district. It owns outright the land which is said to be valued at \$10,000,000. Its historic building will be torn down in October to make way for the new one.

### SUMMER EXODUS BEGINS

NEW YORK (AP)—The summer rush to Europe got under way May 26 with more than 10,000 passengers aboard nine liners.

### KICKERNICK BODICE-TOP COMBRAZERE

With French Cut Knee, combining three garments in one. I am showing this garment in several styles, also a complete line of Kickernick Bodice-Tops, all moderately priced.

Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop  
420 Boylston Street, Boston  
Phone Kenmore 5026  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

HOME LIGHTING

We show many new, unusual and modern fixtures for the home not to be found elsewhere. Our experienced men will be glad to make layouts and estimates for complete fixtures installed, without incurring any obligation.

Send for Catalog

Specially Priced This Week

No. 7654—S-L. Chan. called with candle. English finish; length 10"; height 10"; weight 1 lb. complete ready to install.

\$17.50

No. 7654—2-L. Bracket. old English finish to match No. 7654; weight 1 lb. 6 oz. complete ready to install.

Price \$6.00

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAYS

McKenney & Waterbury Co.

181 Franklin St. Cor. Congress St. Boston, Mass.

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### Filibuster Blocks Action by Senate on Boulder Dam

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Six years of laborious legislative effort in Congress, committee deliberations, struggles to obtain floor consideration, filibusters have brought the proponents of the Boulder Dam project half way to success through the action of the House in approving the bill.

For a second time in many sessions, the Senate is deadlocked by a filibuster over the issue, its opponents utilizing the rules for unlimited debate of the chamber to prevent consideration.

Its approval by the Senate would be certain if a vote could be obtained. President Coolidge has also endorsed the project, so that if in the remaining few days of the session Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, floor leader, can find a way to break down the filibuster and force a vote there would be every likelihood that the measure would become law.

### Amendments Are Defeated

The House's approval was given without a record vote. It came at the close of numerous attempts to amend the bill from its original purpose, and one motion to recommit it to committee, which would have meant its rejection. The bill, as adopted by the House, involves an expenditure of \$125,000,000, according to its proponents, but opponents insist that the ultimate cost may reach \$200,000,000 more.

The work specified by the bill is as follows: A dam 550 feet in height at Boulder or Black Canyon, where the Colorado River forms the boundary between Arizona and Nevada, to cost \$41,500,000.

Power plants to utilize the water power created at the dam, at an estimated cost of \$31,500,000. An all-American canal from the river to the Imperial Valley and Coachella Valley which is to carry water for purposes of irrigation. The estimated cost is \$31,000,000. Interest during construction on the cost of these works is estimated at \$21,000,000.

Seven States Affected  
Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and California are affected by the Boulder Dam project because the Colorado River, or its tributaries, runs either through them or along their borders. Legislative ratification by six of these affected states is necessary before the dam can be built.

Two amendments offered by Fredrick M. Davenport (R.), Representative from New York, were accepted by the House. They extend the provisions of the measure beyond the original bill and the one before the Senate. One makes it mandatory on the government to erect a power

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102 TREMONT STREET BOSTON

For Graduation—Gruens designed in inlaid enamel!

Thoroughly dependable, as only Gold craftsmanship can make them. Delightful as gifts. Many priced as low as \$40 in solid gold cases. Come in!

Other Gruens as low as \$25

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829

3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON

Next Interest Day June 11

Your dollar earns just as much as the wealthy man's dollar does in a savings account. His wealth is the accumulation of interest-earning dollars.

Deposits Over \$24,650.00

Deposits Over \$2,047.00

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

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## AD TO FARMERS AGAIN BECOMES POLITICAL ISSUE

Democrats Sure to Use Veto of McNary-Haugen Bill as Campaign Material

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The refusal of the Senate by a three-vote margin to override the President's veto of the farm relief act rekindles the issue in the political situation. To what extent it is a subject of controversy among political leaders? Some maintain that it will play a controlling role in the coming Presidential elections. Others deny this.

Certain it is that the Democrats intend making use of the Administration's failure to enact agricultural legislation. This was clearly evinced in the speeches of Democratic leaders preceding the final ballot in the Senate.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.) Senator from Arkansas, its senior leader, raised the Republicans for the fact that no farm relief legislation had been passed. He pointed out that every other major industry had been aided, but to agriculture alone relief had been denied.

**False Economy Alleged**  
"Congress is proceeding to adjourn," Mr. Robinson said, "with the basic industry of the nation still going down and reflecting its adversity into every other industry and business of our people."

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, also struck the same note. "The policy that underlies this veto and the policy of expending economy is the doom of the industry of the great industry of agriculture," he declared.

The views of the insurgent North-west were conveyed by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, who asserted that the veto would result in political and economic retaliation by an "aroused and organized agriculture."

It was significant that no one rose to defend the veto. Only those who assailed the rejection of the measure took the floor. The supporters of the bill with its equalization fee feature were divided in opinion as to the effect the veto would have on the Republican nomination campaign and later the Presidential race.

**Part in Nomination Contest**  
That an attempt would be made to use the failure of the measure to play a part in the Republican nomination contest was generally admitted. To what extent it would be available was much in doubt.

It was held that the equalization fee issue was the work of a deliberate movement, and that while there was a widespread demand for farm legislation, that it was not an equalization fee project.

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, in placing the veto message before the Senate, made known his discouragement over the equalization fee struggle and while it is still too early at this time to say whether the question will be raised next session, it was made clear that at least some of the farm bloc leaders are willing to turn to some other form of agricultural legislation.

**Farmers to State Demands at Republican Convention**  
CHICAGO (AP)—In three states—Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska—movements are under way to organize the farmer's attitude on relief measures for presentation at the Republican national convention in Kansas City, as a result of the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill.

The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, in a resolution asserting that the farmer "can no longer be quieted by bunk or empty promises," prepared to call protest meetings.

Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska urged recruiting of an army of 100,000 farmers to march to Kansas City to compel the nomination of a candidate favorable to the farmer's cause.

Gov. Len Small of Illinois, while taking no active part in the protest, expressed disappointment over the veto, which he termed a "great mistake." Several gatherings are planned in the State.

**VERMONT PARENTS AND TEACHERS MEET**  
ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—The sixteenth annual convention of the Vermont branch, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, opened in City Hall here with a large attendance.

The delegates were welcomed to St. Albans by B. P. Hamlin, superintendent of schools, with a response by Mrs. F. B. Fuller of Rutland. The afternoon program consisted of the president's report and a talk on "The Summer Round-up," by Miss Nellie M. Jones of Montpelier, addressed by Mrs. Martha S. Mason of Massachusetts and Mrs. Fred S. Libbey, president of the New Hampshire branch, round table discussions and reports of the district vice-presidents.

**MEXICO'S ACE MAKES FLIGHT OF 1575 MILES**  
MEXICO CITY (AP)—Making a non-stop flight from San Diego, Calif., to Mexico City, a distance of 1575 miles

Mr. since 1915

**Bauer-Peterson Company**  
1129 Wall St.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**The Florida Times-Union**  
Established 1862  
The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Florida.  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

**PLACE A HANDSOME BIBLE**  
on your library table in the church pulpit in your lodge room  
Massachusetts Bible Society  
51 Bromfield St., Boston

In a little less than 19 hours, Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican army aviator, has earned enthusiastic acclaim. His achievement is hailed here as the greatest aviation feat ever performed by a Mexican.

He made a beautiful landing, his plane being an almost exact duplicate of Colonel Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis. He had only a five-minute supply of gasoline left when he reached the field, and said he had been lost for three hours in the fogs in the mountains near Mazatlan before dawn.

No date has been fixed for his proposed flight to Washington.

**Test of Soft Coal Gasoline Planned**

**Standard Oil and German Interests Discuss Erection of Experimental Plant**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Establishment of a plant in the United States to experiment with a new process for extracting gasoline from soft coal is being discussed between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the I. G. Farben Industrie of Germany, it has just been learned here.

Announcement was made in Germany recently that the process by which gasoline, or benzol, is extracted from bituminous coal had been perfected through extensive laboratory experiments. The process, although said to be practical from a commercial standpoint, is still more expensive than the production and refining of petroleum. It was added.

It said that officials of the Standard Oil Company consider that the supply of natural petroleum is ample for present needs, but they desire to develop the new process in the event that this added source of supply is required.

**PEASANTS TO UNITE AGAINST FASCISM AND BOLSHEVISM**

**PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)**—Plans were afoot to unite the peasants of Southeastern Europe in a solid unit fighting in common against Bolshevism and Fascism.

Peasant party leaders of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia agreed to unite in the common cause and to invite the peasants of the former enemy countries of Bulgaria, Austria and Hungary to join them. A standing executive committee embracing the ablest leaders of the various countries was formed. A monster mass meeting of peasants was planned.

The united peasants will seek greater economic and social advantages in each country by political action and fight against attempts to establish a rule by minorities. "The time has come for the peasants of the Balkans and of Southeastern Europe generally to unite and fight to obtain their just place in the sun," Prof. Y. N. Margara, Rumanian Deputy and peasant leader, said.

**ESKIMO AND INDIAN SONGS TO BE RECORDED**  
OTTAWA (AP)—In order to obtain material for a thesis, Cornelius Osgood of Chicago will go to the arctic alone to record native Eskimo and Indian songs on a phonograph.

Osgood, who is 23 years old and a post-graduate student in the department of anthropology at the University of Chicago, plans to leave tomorrow night for Edmonton and Port Norman, which he will use as a base for exploration of the Great Bear Lake district.

He expects to be gone 1½ years, and during much of the time he will live with the Hareskin Indians. Last summer he visited the Peace River section of northern Alberta. The one-man expedition will be under the direction of the National Museum of Canada.

**NORTH ATTLEBORO HIGH GETS REAL AIRPLANE**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Aerodynamics in the North Attleboro High School will be studied with the aid of a real airplane.

Students of the class in aviation were in Philadelphia recently, where they accumulated truck loads of aviation material. They heard that the Government had offered an airplane to the University of Pennsylvania, which that school had refused rather than pay the freight. The North Attleboro school authorities applied for the plane and it was turned over to them.

**Track Champion Puts Glee Club Before Olympics**

Lancelot Patrick Ross of Syracuse, N. Y., star runner of the Yale track team, has decided not to enter the trials for the United States team for the Olympic games, but will go abroad with the Yale Glee Club, which is to make an European tour this summer.

Mr. Ross, who is the 440-yard A. A. U. champion of the United States, is leader of the Yale singing society, and is its star soloist.

**PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach**

647 Joynton Street, Boston  
507 Fifth Avenue, New York  
Vanderbilt 7400

**Paul Revere Pewter Shop**  
47 and 49 Front St., Old Marlborough, Mass.  
The latch string on the old shop is out and that means walk right in and see wonderful display of old, odd, quaint reproductions in pewter, a hundred styles from which to select. Have made arrangements with the Paul Revere Pewter Co. of Brighton to handle exclusively their well-known hand-made pottery. Catalogue of Paul Revere Pewter or Paul Revere Pewter sent upon application.  
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**THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION**  
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The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Florida.  
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**PLACE A HANDSOME BIBLE**  
on your library table in the church pulpit in your lodge room  
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## Back-Seat Driver Takes Back Seat



Isn't the View Lovely? Out Over the Tall Lamp the Passengers Gaze While the Driver Wends His Way Thither and Yon According to the Dictates of His Own Judgment.

## New Car Orients Passenger Advice

**English Inventor Contrives Seating Arrangement to Maintain the Peace**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—"Back-seat driving"—that outdoor sport by means of which loquacious passengers in the rear give instructions and advice to the person behind the wheel—will become a thing of the past if the invention of E. Peter Jones, of England, becomes a success.

Mr. Jones has just arrived here on the Samaria of the Cunard Line. He brought with him an automobile which minimizes, if it does not eliminate, back-seat driving, he asserted. Whether the owner drives five miles or 50—whether he speeds or gets stalled in traffic, it will neither the extra passengers in the back seat nor at all.

Mr. Jones's expedient is simple. He has reversed the usual motorcar seating arrangement. Instead of looking out on approaching traffic through the front windshield, rear-seat passengers will look back over the tall lamp. Mr. Jones has just turned the back seat around.

Another advantage of the new design, according to Mr. Jones, is that it offers a better view to those in the rear seat. They can look out of the rear window with their vision uninterrupted by the heads and shoulders of those sitting in the front seat.

Mr. Jones hopes to interest American automobile manufacturers in the use of his tonneau design.

**BARNARD COLLEGE CHANGES**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Frederick W. Allen of Lee Higginson & Co. has been elected to the board of trustees of Barnard College to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Pierre Jay. Also John J. Swan of Montclair, N. J., will succeed Dr. Henry A. Griffin as comptroller.

**COLLECTION PLATES**  
Plain rim—diameter 11 inches, in oak or genuine walnut. Inside bottom lined with plush, green, brown, gray. Delivered anywhere in U.S. for \$3.50. Also pew, pulp or anything you need in fine church furniture.  
GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO.  
111 Park Place, Northville, Michigan  
Since 1873

**BOOK MARKERS**  
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker to include all these features. Three sizes, Readers, Library, Pocket. Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00.  
THE PERFECT MARKER  
Box 124  
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Furniture Storage Warehouse  
For Householders'  
GOODS  
Packing and Shipment Arranged  
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.  
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Member of The National Furniture Warehousemen's Association

**Correction**  
Due to a typographical error in our composing room, a paragraph in the Buick Motor Company advertisement, appearing on page 3 in our issue of March 3, read as follows: "You can buy a Buick closed car for as little as \$11.95, f. o. b. factory." This should have read "You can buy a Buick closed car for as little as \$1195, f. o. b. factory."

**Track Champion Puts Glee Club Before Olympics**

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on your library table in the church pulpit in your lodge room  
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## Glowing Picture Is Presented of Italian Conditions

**Count Volpi Estimates Surplus for the Coming Year Will Be 271,000,000 Lira**

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ROME—Presenting to the Chamber of Deputies his budget for the financial year commencing next July, Count Volpi, the Finance Minister, made some interesting remarks about Italy's war debts.

Italy cannot consider its war debts to the British and American governments as debts standing alone and independently of the debt owed to it on account of war reparations.

"The Dawes plan," the Minister added, "has hitherto fulfilled the purpose for which it was drawn up. There are, however, grave problems connected with it which are still waiting solution. When these problems come up for discussion, Italy certainly will not refuse to study them, taking into consideration both the interests common to all and the world-wide economic possibilities, with which they will be inevitably connected. The only insuperable limitation which Italy will be

compelled to impose upon herself will be this, that never on any occasion will it be possible to ask new financial burdens from the Italian taxpayer, going beyond the total transfer of the war reparations to be obtained from Germany."

This statement was warmly approved by the Deputies, confirming that the Italian Government has not changed its view that reparations and war debts are intimately connected.

Count Volpi then gave a rosy picture of the financial conditions of Italy which are steadily improving, while the country is beginning to enjoy the advantages coming from the stabilization of its currency. The Minister estimated that the next financial year would close with a surplus of 271,000,000 lira. He pointed out that remittances from emigrants abroad were growing, while the unfavorable trade balance was always decreasing. No new taxes will be introduced this year, but the policy of the Government will be to simplify the existing taxation and compensate for the reduced revenue due to the abolition of the extraordinary taxation by an energetic campaign against evasion.

**NONPROFIT BASIS FOR GIRL'S SCHOOL**  
Miss Spence's School to Retain Distinctive Features

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Miss Spence's School for Girls, for 35 years a private academy for young women in this city, has been reorganized as a nonprofit institution, according to announcement just made at the commencement exercises.

The school will move to a new building on East Ninety-first Street, to be ready in October, 1929, which is expected to cost about \$1,000,000. Tuition fees and residence dues will not be changed under the new system, the directors said.

Miss Helen Clarkson Miller, an associate principal of the school, said the chief reason for the reorganization is to insure stability. "The educational standards will remain the same," she said. "In the new building we shall have facilities for about 350 students, 60 of them resident pupils."

Features for which the school is noted are an ungraded system of classes for girls, from 6 to 20 years of age, individual programs of work, classes limited to eight pupils, concentration on preparation for college and a more varied course leading to the school diploma.

Miss Charlotte S. Baker is the principal and Miss Grace A. McElroy an associate principal.

**Italy to Share Work of Policing Moroccan Coast**

**In Extreme Cases It Will Be Called on to Assist Under New Tangier Accord**

**BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PARIS—The resumption of cordial Franco-Italian relations is confirmed by the Tangier accord arrived at by the representatives of France, Spain, Great Britain and Italy, and the development of a policy of sincere collaboration between Paris and Rome is thereby favored, according to the semi-official newspaper Le Temps.

The news that the agreement was reached has been printed, but details hitherto unknown are now published. A few days may still elapse before the formal signing of the accord, there being minor points chiefly of a financial nature which are still being discussed.

The concessions to Italy will take the following forms: First, the number of Italian seats in the municipal assembly will be raised from two to three, thus equalling British workmen in France and Spain each retain four. Second, a new post of assistant administrator, charged with handling judicial questions, will be established for Italy. Third, an Italian magistrate will sit on the international tribunal.

Fourth, Italy will have the right to participate in the repression of contraband traffic on the Moroccan coast—this duty will usually be confided to French and Spanish ships, but in extreme cases Italy will be called on to assist.

Fifth, Italy is to be permitted to keep an officer attached to its consulate to see that neutrality and demilitarization clauses, which are an integral part of the Tangier régime, are loyally upheld. Sixth, Italy is assured that no economic discrimination whatsoever shall be practiced against her, and thus Italian workmen are guaranteed employment in the same manner and under the same conditions as workmen of other nationalities.

The French press voices unambiguously its appreciation of the fact that Italy has accepted with such satisfaction the news that the Tangier accord had in substance been reached.

Still more significant at this moment of Franco-Italian cordiality is the report from Belgrade that France's principal Balkan ally, Yugoslavia, stands ready to sign the famous Neutrality conventions with Italy. These conventions, regulating many

Italo-Yugoslav Adriatic difficulties, were signed in 1925 and were ratified by Italy, but have never been ratified by Yugoslavia. Their non-ratification has always been a cause of friction between the two Adriatic powers and Yugoslavia. The news should render easier a settlement of the remaining Franco-Italian problems now under negotiation.

**Broadway's History Shown in Pageant**

**'Father Knickerbocker' Makes Inspection Tour of Famous Street**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Broadway, once a cow-path and now "the grand canyon of American business," has just been the scene of a historic pageant which recalled the three centuries of development that has taken place along this thoroughfare.

As one of the features of the fifth annual inspection of the street by officials of the Broadway Association, "Father Knickerbocker" accompanied the group on the 15-mile tour from the Battery to Yonkers. The famous character, who bears the same pictured relation to New York as "Uncle Sam" bears to the United States and "John Bull" to England, was impersonated by J. B. Vandever, a director of the association.

The development of Broadway as the most diversified street in the United States and its growing importance from a commercial standpoint, was stressed by Lee J. Eastman, president of the association. This street, he said, has an assessed valuation of \$274,115,560, or a third the taxable wealth of Manhattan Island, indicating the importance of its position in the economic fabric of New York.

**LITHUANIANS ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTION: VILNA IS "CAPITAL"**

**KOVNO, Lithuania (AP)**—A new constitution for Lithuania has been proclaimed. Its provisions include: Election of a President for a term of seven years. Election of Parliament for a term of five years. Universal, equal and direct suffrage. Electors must be 24 years old and candidates 30.

Vilna was declared the capital. Vilna at present is held by Poland and has been a bone of contention between Poland and Lithuania. Kovno, Neptune conventions with Italy. These conventions, regulating many

Italo-Yugoslav Adriatic difficulties, were signed in 1925 and were ratified by Italy, but have never been ratified by Yugoslavia. Their non-ratification has always been a cause of friction between the two Adriatic powers and Yugoslavia. The news should render easier a settlement of the remaining Franco-Italian problems now under negotiation.

**Advertisers Join Solidly Together to Support Truth**

**European Firms Meet for First Time and Form Continental Publicity Union**

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PARIS—For the first time European advertisers are joined solidly together to promote publicity and to defend "truth in advertising." The representatives of 14 nations gathered in a Constitutive Congress here have formed the Continental Publicity Union.

The steps leading to this were taken last year by the foreign members attending the British Advertising Association meeting, but the present congress has put the continental advertising body on a regular basis.

Besides a resolution establishing the Continental Publicity Union the other of most importance which was adopted was that of joining the International Advertising Association and thus becoming group number 17, England already being group 14.

K. C. Woodbridge, president of the International Advertising Association who took part in the discussions along with his British colleague C. A. McCurdy, head of the British Advertising Association, told The Christian Science Monitor's representative that he considered the move of the continental advertisers of the utmost value to a solution of problems connected with world advertising. It meant the close collaboration of American and European advertisers, and he expressed himself as most satisfied with the outcome of this Congress.

"Truth in advertising" was the keynote of the congress, being the chief point stressed by many of the speakers. The French Government officially welcomed the Congress. Maurice Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce, in his opening address pointing out among other things that that meeting of many nations was a new development in the world of commerce—as though publicity had suddenly realized its own need of publicity.

The Congress invited the International Advertising Association to hold its next assembly in Germany.

**SIKORSKY NOW AN AMERICAN**  
NEW YORK (AP)—Igor Sikorsky, airplane designer and builder, was admitted to citizenship in Queens County Court May 25. He told the court that he came from Kiev, Russia, in 1919.

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## NEW ENGLAND'S STUDENT BANDS HOLD FESTIVAL

3000 Boys and Girls Meet  
in Boston for Fourth  
Annual Conclave

Three thousand school musicians, coming from every state in New England, and 40-odd cities and towns, took possession of Boston on May 25 for an all-day program in the fourth annual conclave of New England school bands and orchestras.

A total of 2000 players took part in a long schedule of contests for prizes and also demonstrations with no prizes involved and at night an orchestra of 216 picked players, which had the distinction of being rehearsed in part by Alfredo Casella, conductor of the Pops, was to present a symphonic program.

That a deliberate effort was made to impress the public with the wide value of music in the most striking way possible was conceded by Dr. Victor L. F. Rehmann, one of the two rehearsal and concert conductors of the 216-piece orchestra. Dr. Rehmann is director of music in the public schools of Yonkers, N. Y., conductor at similar demonstrations in Chicago and Dallas, and a pioneer in the teaching of instrumental music in the public schools.

But Dr. Rehmann declares that behind the outward show lie deeply significant facts in educational progress, upon which it is hoped to set the public thinking.

This educational significance was discussed, in an interview, by Francis Findlay, head of the Department of Public School Music at the New England Conservatory of Music and who, with Dr. Rehmann, rehearsed the festival orchestra.

"The old picture of music study—Johnny, Johnny, you must practice your music, and I don't care how many boys are yelling for you to play ball—that has all disappeared," said Mr. Findlay. "Johnny's friends gather around at music practice, and they all class it as a game, and shine in the school band or orchestra as on the ball team."

"The group idea, on which the demonstration in Boston is based, has made a big number of the old notion of music study a disagreeable and long-drawn-out task for youngsters. At a recent meeting a group of school supervisors went on record that they considered the value of musical study in the schools equal to that of any other subject. A student of music must solve a concrete stream of problems of notation—and solve them in the fraction of a second."

"The state of progress of instrumental music in the school ensembles relatively small groups to bring to the public ear, instruments which formerly were heard only in song to professional orchestras. School children are now playing instruments not played even in college orchestras. In the New England Festival High School Orchestra of 216 players, made up of the pick of talent in the section, there was played every instrument which is played in the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its full winter strength."

"It is a notable fact, then, that these public demonstrations by school bands and orchestras are diffusing among the public a new and richer musical tone, adding something quite beautiful to daily routine."

When this young woman spoke, her support for her country and her interest in its awakening completely swayed the audience from its determination.

A Filipino delegate spoke, then one from North China, criticizing the American delegates in making the reduction outside of the United States.

Two nominees withdrew. Dr. Hartman took the floor to urge the election of the third bishop in accordance with the desires of the nationals concerned. Then thanking his supporters he removed himself from consideration. The Rev. James M. M. Gray, who for most of the 20 ballots was deadlocked against Dr. Hartman, then withdrew.

Cries for Stanley Jones went up from all parts of the auditorium, despite the rule that no nominations be made. Dr. Jones had withdrawn after a heavy vote had been given him on the first ballot, as he had done in Springfield four years ago, seeking that he be left free to do his evangelistic work among the high caste and intellectuals of India. He had received no more votes during the 20 ballots.

Bishop-Elect Widely Known. Regarding the situation as a mandate when the delegates rose en masse and applauded when his name was mentioned from the platform, and knowing that the name of no other candidate previously balloted upon could be revived without involving another deadlock, Dr. Jones interposed no objection as to the use of his name.

The bishop-elect is widely known as the author of "Christ at the Indian Road" and "Christ at the Round Table." He has studied under Hindu and Buddhist scholars and mastered their philosophy until he is regarded as one of the best versed Occidentals in respect to the learning of the Orient. His method of conveying Christian teaching is a tolerant study of comparative religions with the intellectuals with whom he almost exclusively deals. He was the pioneer in this unique

missionary method, much of the work done heretofore in India being with the other classes.

Dr. Jones, together with Bishops-elect, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Wade and the Rev. Dr. James C. Baker, will be consecrated at a solemn service Sunday afternoon.

New Hymnal and Psalter. In answer to the demand for a new hymnal to include more hymns of social service, world brotherhood and peace, with an accompanying psalter, the General Conference ordered a commission of five bishops, five ministers and five laymen to proceed to that task.

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Advice to members in subscribing for newspapers and placing advertisements to give preference to those papers which deal fairly, both in their news and editorial columns, with the prohibition movement, was included in the report on temperance education, adopted by the committee on temperance, prohibition and public morals.

Women and World Peace. Mrs. Welthy Honsinger, Fisher, wife of Bishop Fred B. Fisher of California, India, expressed to a gathering of women her confidence that women will contribute to the world through churches, clubs and governmental positions the necessary changes that will bring about a warless world. "If the liberation of women does not make war impossible, then the educated woman of the western world will have failed," she said.

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## Writer on India Elected Bishop by Methodists

(Continued from Page 1)

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## Pops Leader Puts Them Through Their Toots



Alfredo Casella, Conductor of the Pops Concerts in Boston, Rehearsed the Entire Student Orchestra. Here He Is Seen With Some of the More Unusual Instruments as Played by Girls. Seated Are, Left to Right—Frances Albertson, Falmouth, Mass.; Bassoon; Phyllis Gilman, Auburn, Me.; Trombone. Standing, Left to Right—Janet Ryther, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Violin; Dora Cummings, Newton Center, Mass.; Bass Viol.

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## Tariff Extension Plank in G.O.P. Platform Urged

Representative Andrew Says  
New England's Industries  
Need Protection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—"The future of New England stands this year at the parting of the ways," A. Platt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, said in a statement regarding his intention to seek a tariff extension plank in the platform of the Republican National convention as an aid for New England industries.

Upon the decision to be made next November will depend very largely whether or not several of our most important industries can survive, and whether or not large numbers of our people can remain in Massachusetts and still maintain the standard of living to which they have become accustomed," Mr. Andrew continued.

Industrial Section. "We have particularly in Massachusetts a fairly dense population based upon a soil that is poorly endowed. We have few natural resources, mineral or agricultural, and we are far removed from most sources of raw material. Our factories have developed through the initiative, energy and technical skill of our people, under a government policy which for generations has sheltered them from excessive European competition. The question to be decided this year is whether that policy is to be continued."

Standards Different. "If there is any one policy which has consistently characterized the Republican Party from the beginning of its history, it is the policy of protecting American labor and American industry from unfair competition with the poorly protected workers of the Old World. And if there is any one proposition which more certainly than any other will be given a place in the Republican platform, it is the proposition that the standard of living to which they have become accustomed."

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form at Kansas City. It is the maintenance of that policy.

"The difference between American and European standards of living has never been greater than it is today, and probably never before have certain established American industries been confronted with such rapid and drastic fluctuations in foreign conditions of production as have occurred since the war, partly on account of the instability of the exchanges, but still more because of the resumption of work by millions of European veterans, and the adoption of American methods and American machinery in England because recent developments have made it necessary for him to be nearer the extensive business interests of the Houghton family."

Mr. Houghton is expected to arrive in New York next week and he will be asked by Republican leaders to make the senatorial race. His visit was said to be primarily to assist the Republican National convention to which he will go as a delegate from the Thirty-seventh New York Congressional District which he represented in the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses.

Another suggestion from a prominent politician is that Charles E. Hughes be asked to run against Senator Copeland. This has been expressed by William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-for-President committee in New York, who believes Mr. Hughes might consider a place in the United States Senate although declining to be a candidate for the Presidency.

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## WORLD FAIRS TOO NUMEROUS, EXPERTS THINK

Committee Set Up With the  
Special Object of Limit-  
ing Their Number

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Representatives of Ger-  
man, French and Italian industrial  
federations, each in turn have re-  
cently held important trade confer-  
ences with the Federation of British  
Industries in London, and now a  
delegation from Sweden has just  
concluded a similar meeting here at  
which important resolutions were  
adopted. One of these declares there  
are too many international fairs and  
exhibitions the costs of which are  
not compensated by possible ad-  
vantages.

Other resolutions, the early fruit-  
age of the international economic  
conference at Geneva, dealt with:  
(a) the compilation of reliable sta-  
tistics, easily comparable with the  
statistics of other European coun-  
tries for the promotion of interna-  
tional trade and the development of  
production; (b) unification of cus-  
toms nomenclature; (c) international  
co-operation. They are steps which,  
it is seen, must be taken before the  
present tariff barriers, source of  
friction between European states,  
can be lowered or removed.

The conference declared that, hav-  
ing examined the proposal for the  
unification of customs nomenclature,  
it expresses the opinion that the pre-  
paratory work of the Committee of  
Experts of the League of Nations cor-  
responds to a need repeatedly pro-  
claimed by the business world with a  
view to facilitating trade, and ex-  
presses the hope that the studies of  
the League of Nations will be rapidly  
continued in accordance with the  
pre-established plan, "so as to allow  
the industrial organizations of all  
countries to bring to the final plan  
the contribution of the experience of  
business men."

Considering that the ever-growing  
number of international fairs and  
exhibitions is detrimental to the in-  
terests of the business world, and  
that to sustain expenses which are  
not compensated by the possible  
advantages, the conference wel-  
comes the initiative of the Interna-  
tional Chamber of Commerce in set-  
ting up a committee to deal with in-  
ternational fairs and exhibitions  
with the special object of limiting  
their numbers.

Regarding the forthcoming hold-  
ing of a diplomatic conference in  
Paris on international exhibitions, the  
delegates expressed the hope that  
the views of industrialists may be  
fully represented in the delibera-  
tions.

## Liverpool Exhibits Ills of Drink Habit

Abstinence Union, by Posters,  
Models, Lectures, Shows  
Harm Wrought

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—A record useful for so-  
cial workers is issued by the Tem-  
perance Council of the Christian  
Churches of England and Wales. It  
describes an exhibition given in Liv-  
erpool, England, to show the effects  
of alcohol. The exhibition was open  
for eight days and 50,000 people  
visited it, many remarking as they  
left, "It's time something was done."

The visitors were chiefly men and  
girls in offices and business houses;  
shoppers and sight-seers from a dis-  
tance and a few family parties, in-  
cluding children.

Three members of the National  
British Women's Total Abstinence  
Union thought out the idea, the re-  
port says, and afterward a commit-  
tee composed of delegates from vari-  
ous temperance societies formu-  
lated a scheme to show by posters,  
models, and lectures some of the  
ways in which alcohol affects a city.

The appeal made was positive, the  
advantages of "life without drink"  
being the keynote of the teaching. No  
pledges were asked for, and the  
whole undertaking was designed to  
enlist civic pride and civic responsi-  
bility on the side of temperance.

The success achieved was remark-  
able and the promoters were de-  
lighted at the enthusiasm evoked.  
They now say with quite justifiable  
pride: "The exhibits were looked at  
quietly and attentively, not a model  
nor card was displaced and the be-  
havior in all ways was admirable."

## League to Report on Arms Affair

St. Gotthard Gun-Running Is  
Subject of Inquiry by a  
Special Committee

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
THE HAGUE—As a sequel to the  
gun-running affair at St. Gotthard,  
on the Austro-Hungarian frontier,  
which involved an attempt to  
smuggle five railroads of machine-  
gun parts into Hungary from Italy,  
a committee appointed by the Council  
of the League of Nations, consisting  
of Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van  
Blokland, Dutch Minister of Foreign  
Affairs, H. J. Procope, Finnish Min-  
ister of Foreign Affairs, and E. Vil-  
legas, Chilean Minister in Rome, is  
now holding an inquiry into the  
matter here.

The work of the committee, the

results of which will be com-  
municated to the Council, has now  
entered upon the stage of formulat-  
ing the final report.

The committee has noted the re-  
ports by experts on international  
railroad transportation and custom  
formalities, and has examined Gen-  
eral Tanczos the Hungarian dele-  
gate.

The commission was assisted by  
members of the disarmament sec-  
tion and the transit commission of  
the secretariat of the League of Na-  
tions.

## Earthquakes Cause Growth in Amity of Balkan Peoples

Help Rendered and Sympathy  
Expressed Mitigate Their  
Ancient Feuds

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SOFIA—Not for many years has  
there been so striking and impres-  
sive a manifestation of international  
sympathy and good will in the Bal-  
kan peninsula as that displayed dur-  
ing the last few weeks as a result of  
the need created in Bulgaria by seis-  
mic activity. During the month of  
April 13,000 houses in southern Bul-  
garia were destroyed; 18,300 ren-  
dered uninhabitable and a great  
many others injured. Two hundred  
and seventy-five towns and villages  
were affected, of which 142 were  
largely destroyed, and 265,000 people  
were left without shelter.

The first ruler of a foreign state to  
send a message of sympathy and  
cheer to Bulgaria was Mr. Coolidge,  
who sent a telegram to King Boris.  
The American Red Cross also was  
the first organization to send aid  
to the Bulgarians. Within a few days  
after the disaster this society placed  
at the disposal of the sufferers \$20,000.  
Aid also was sent from France,  
England, Italy, Sweden, Denmark,  
and other places.

**Expressions of Sympathy**  
Gratifying of all, however,  
were the aid and the expressions of  
sympathy sent to Bulgaria by the  
other Balkan peoples. These contribu-  
tions all had a double value, be-  
cause they came from nations and  
states which have very recently been  
at war with Bulgaria. These conflicts  
so recently ended, left bitter feel-  
ings. Moreover, the distribution of  
territory in the Balkans following the  
war left Bulgaria dissatisfied and  
resentful and her neighbors fearful  
of future attempts at revenge.  
Furthermore, a large number of the  
people in Bulgaria, the Macedonians,  
are actually at war now with Serbia.  
Not only do they carry on a violent  
press campaign against Belgrade, but  
support, and perhaps direct, attacks  
against officials in Serbia. This state  
of affairs has created strained rela-  
tions.

Nevertheless, the city of Belgrade  
gave the Bulgarian sufferers 100,000  
dinars, the city of Zagreb 250,000,  
the Yugoslav Red Cross 60,000, the  
Serbian Red Cross 3,000,000;  
while the press, numerous associa-  
tions, societies and several cities also  
gave aid. And not only was help  
given but messages of sympathy were  
sent too. The trend toward Slav  
solidarity in southeast Europe was  
much accentuated as a result of this  
action.

## Rumanians Help

Nor was Rumania slow in coming  
to the aid of Bulgaria. The Rumanian  
press published leading articles full  
of sympathy and issued appeals for  
help. The leading Rumanian women's  
society also sent help and sympathy at  
once. Professor Jorga, a distinguished Rumanian  
scholar, who less than four months  
before had been attacked by a Bulgar-  
ian scholar in a Bulgarian book, sent  
10,000 lei and published urgent ap-  
peals for aid, and the State gave  
500,000 lei.

Although many Bulgarians, in con-  
sequence of the wars, have harbored  
bitter feelings toward the other Bal-  
kan states, still the Bulgarian people  
as a whole have been deeply touched  
by this generosity and in conse-  
quence all the Balkan peoples have  
been drawn closer together.

## POLISH CHILDREN AID HOMELESS ONES

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WARSAW—The pupils of a num-  
ber of Polish secondary schools have  
initiated helpful aid for poor home-  
less children, providing them with  
food, clothing, school books, and so  
on. A committee has been chosen  
from among the school youths who  
collect the necessary funds and ar-  
range various entertainments, con-  
certs, etc., for the purpose of ob-  
taining money for their enterprise.

## NEW YORK

Even smart, modish footwear  
can be comfortable. You will  
never think of any other once  
you wear Van-Hart Shoes with the  
patented built-in arch.

**VAN-HART  
SHOES**  
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Many readers of The Christian  
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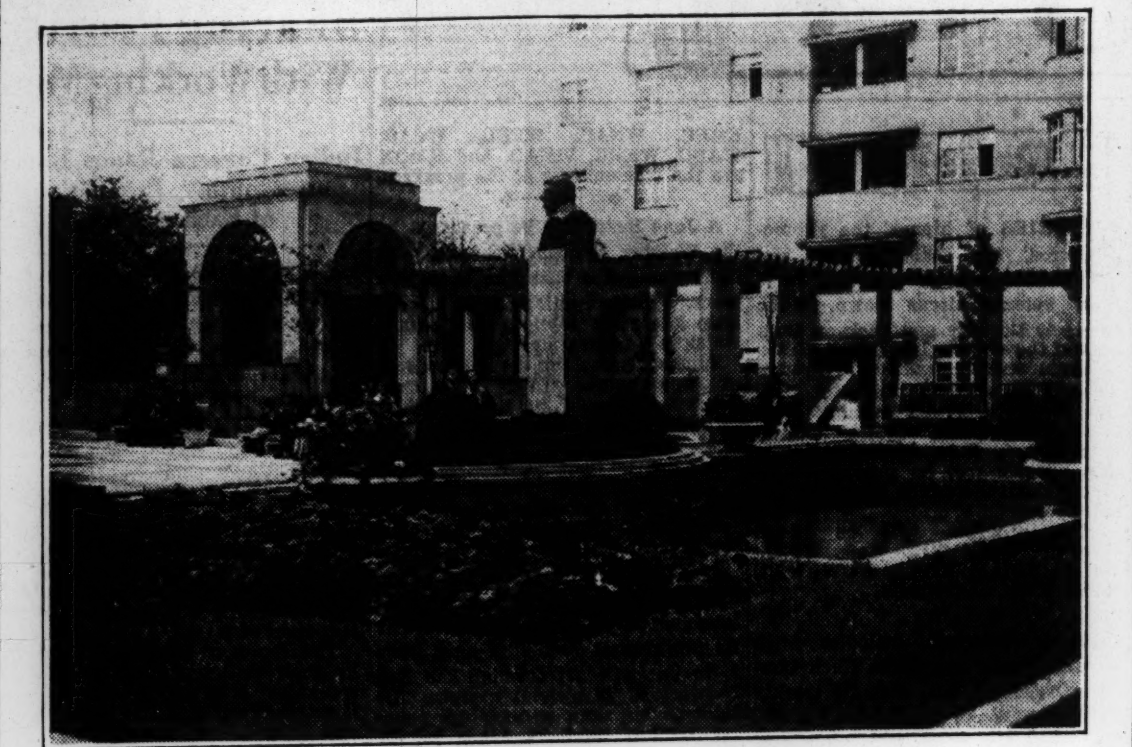
## How About Three Months Holidaying?

My Services are at your disposal

Let me take full responsibility for the trip of  
your dreams. Starting as early as June 1st  
and ending as late as September 1st, I will  
take you to the most beautiful spots in the  
National Parks—Canadian Rockies—Principal West-  
ern, Eastern, Lakes and Mountains, from Seattle  
to Los Angeles. Returning East via Panama  
Canal. When possible will stop at hotels adver-  
tised in The Christian Science Monitor. Write at  
once for particulars and personal interview.

Miss Caroline L. Allen  
444 Ellsworth Ave., New Haven, Conn.

## Trend of Civic Development Is Portrayed in This Peaceful Scene



GARDEN OF A MUNICIPAL HOUSE IN VIENNA  
The Interest Taken by the City Authorities in the Welfare of the Working Classes Has Resulted in Some Cases in  
What Seem Almost Ideal Conditions. The Worker Who Is Privileged to Spend the Evening in Such Surround-  
ings After a Day of Labor Can Easily Find in Memory Conditions That Were Far Less Satisfying.

## Vienna Sets Aside Over \$590,000 for Upkeep of Gardens for Poor

Municipality Devotes Much Thought to Provision of  
Small Growing Spaces, and Green Plots  
Are Continually Increasing

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VIENNA—The "ring" formation of  
the city of Vienna, which has its ori-  
gin in fortifications from Roman  
times, has contributed more than  
anything else to give the city its dis-  
tinctive character. This can espe-  
cially be realized at this time of year,  
when the Inner and Outer Rings are  
marked out by avenues of trees. Seen  
from an airplane, in fact, Vienna  
would reveal, not only the two gir-  
dles of trees, but also countless large  
and small islands of green, where the  
city parks and gardens are to be  
found.

This profusion of garden is no  
accident, but the result of a delib-  
erate "green policy" on the part of  
the municipality. From the Inner  
Ring roads lead out like the rays of  
a star to the glorious unspoiled  
woods of Wienerwald, and the  
Danube Plain, and these are, at in-  
tervals, intersected with gardens, so  
that every district is in direct contact  
with nature. This year, more than  
\$590,000 has been set apart for the  
upkeep of the city gardens, which  
now cover an area of 2,500,000 square  
meters.

The present Socialist Municipality  
of Vienna is devoting much thought  
to the provision of gardens for the  
poor. For many years the Stadtpark  
has catered for the fashionable  
crowd, and the Prater has been the  
vast rambling ground for all true  
Viennese, but recently the ordinary

people have been catered for in a  
much more appreciated way. In the  
new workers' suburbs, every mu-  
nicipal apartment house has been  
equipped with its own courtyard gar-  
den, and the number of small gar-

All the pupils of the schools pay a  
small subscription of 10 groechen  
(about 1 cent) monthly. It has even  
been found possible to provide a  
holiday camp for those children who  
are most in need of fresh air.

The young people themselves un-  
dertake the care of inquiring into the  
circumstances of the necessitous  
children and satisfying as far as  
possible their needs. It is hoped this  
action will be extended to all the  
schools of Warsaw, for besides the  
help given it is looked upon as an  
excellent lesson in social service for  
the school youth.

**Denmark Revives  
Church Proposal**

**Social Democrats Include Plan  
for Separation in Their  
Political Platform**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COPENHAGEN—The proposal to  
make a separation between church  
and State in Denmark has again  
been brought forward, this time by  
the leader of the Social Democrats—  
P. I. Borgbjerg. In May, 1922, the  
same proposal had been defeated by  
a majority vote of 88 to 40.

The main points emphasized by the  
Social Democrats are:  
That the State be free from guar-  
dianship, but shall remain a pro-  
tector of the church.  
That the State shall maintain con-  
trol over church property.  
That the right to vote in church  
affairs and to hold office be extended  
to women.

That the church shall not be  
obliged to use a creed or creed.  
That the schools shall be without  
creeds, but that certain hours be  
set aside for the free teaching of  
religion.

Certain church properties would  
be divided between acknowledged  
sects. The funds derived from other  
church property would be under the  
control of the Government, the inter-  
est being distributed among the sects,  
according to the size of their mem-  
bership.

**EMIGRANT FIGURES GIVEN**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRUSSELS—According to statis-  
tics just published, 11 ships with 488  
emigrants left the port of Antwerp  
during January.

Among them were 84 Belgians, 10  
Dutch, 50 Americans, three French,  
65 Germans, 11 British, eight Swiss,  
41 Hungarians, 57 Poles, 44 Czecho-  
slovaks, 50 Rumanians and eight  
Russians. Some 55 went to South  
America, 178 to Canada and 256 to  
the United States. In February 769  
emigrants embarked from Antwerp.

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Woman  
Can Afford  
To be without  
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA  
Newmark's Women's Shop  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
14 Court Arcade Bldg.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

dens and green plots are increasing  
from month to month, particularly in  
the poorer districts.  
Electrical heating, by night in the  
different gardens has proved benefi-  
cial in producing earlier blossoming,  
stronger growth in the plants and  
much more vivid coloring. The Di-  
rector of Municipal Gardens, Mr.  
Fritz Kratochwil, is now experi-  
menting in a new type of public gar-  
den, the "Kleingarten-Volkspark,"  
which aims at giving all the beauty  
of a flower garden and an orchard  
together with the advantages of a  
public park. The framework is  
formed of large flower-beds with  
fruit trees and shrubs between them,  
while in the center are long avenues  
of trees and on all sides are recrui-  
tion spaces and special sections set  
aside for flower displays. It has been  
estimated that the cost of laying out  
and maintaining the new type of  
park at Floridsdorf is about one-  
tenth of those of the old type.

Vienna is seeking to become the  
garden metropolis of the world.  
Since the war the area covered by  
public gardens in this city has in-  
creased 20 per cent and is now nearly  
3,000,000 square meters.

## SALESMEN PROPOSE UNIVERSITY COURSE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The need of a  
special course of commerce, sales-  
manship and marketing for com-  
mercial travelers by means of lectures  
and correspondence, at the univer-  
sities of the Commonwealth, was  
stated at the recent annual confer-  
ence of the United Commercial  
Travelers' Association here.

Prof. David B. Copland of the Uni-  
versity of Melbourne, who was re-  
cently in the United States, pro-  
posed the plan which the confer-  
ence decided to adopt. It involved  
the institution of a course of sales-  
manship and marketing in Sydney,  
Melbourne and Adelaide, to cover a  
period of two years. The establish-  
ment of a lectureship in marketing  
and salesmanship would involve an  
expenditure of \$1000 a year in each  
university. As no money was avail-  
able, the funds would have to be  
obtained from the minister, the  
Chamber of Commerce and other  
sources.

## British Farmer to Be Shielded From Extortion of Usurers

New Bill Proposes Long Credit for Farm Purchase  
and Improvement, With Short Credit  
for Stock Buying Needs

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The British Govern-  
ment's proposal for helping farmers  
to obtain loans at more favorable in-  
terest rates than are now available  
has taken shape in a bill before the  
House of Commons. This bill deals  
with both long credit for farm-pur-  
chase and permanent improvement,  
and short credit for stock-buying  
and other needs.

Long-term advances are to be  
handled by a state-aided company  
somewhat on the lines of the Federal  
Land Banks of America. The institu-  
tion is to be financed in the first in-  
stance by a preliminary issue of £5-  
000,000 debentures of which the Gov-  
ernment takes up £1,250,000. There  
is also to be share capital, carrying  
restricted interest rates. The state  
advances £750,000 free of interest  
for 60 years toward a guarantee fund  
and contributes 10 annual payments  
of £10,000 each toward administra-  
tive expenses.

It is held down that loans advanced  
by the company shall in no case ex-  
ceed two-thirds of the estimated  
value of the mortgaged property,  
also that they shall be repayable by  
equal annual or half-yearly install-  
ments of capital and interest spread  
over not more than 60 years.  
Short term advances are to be  
made through existing banking com-  
panies, thereby enabling the farmer  
to extricate himself from the hands  
of more usurious lenders. For this  
purpose the bill creates a new in-  
strument of credit somewhat similar  
to the American chattel mortgage,  
making it possible for banks to lend  
upon assets which cannot in Britain  
at present be legally charged, other-  
wise than by a publicly registered  
bill of sale.  
Farmers object to the publicity of  
the bill of sale and to avoid it pay  
higher interest for temporary ac-  
commodation than the banks would  
be willing to accept if they had this

## Tokyo Studying Historic Dances

Folk Dancers Assembled in  
Capital for Artistic  
Presentation

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TOKYO—In order to encourage  
folk dancing, the headquarters of the  
Young Men's Associations annually  
stages a set of folk dances in Tokyo.  
The best dancers from the districts  
selected for that year are brought up  
to Tokyo, with all expenses paid, and  
for several days portray the dances  
and songs of the common people  
which have come down through many  
centuries.

The most interesting dances of this  
season's program are those of the  
Luchu Islanders, sovereignty over  
which Japan has always claimed, but  
which have actually been incorpo-  
rated into the Empire only in recent  
years. Their dancing and music,  
though akin to those of Japan proper,  
are sufficiently distinctive to make  
them an interesting study.

Of the other dances given, some  
have grown out of agricultural rites,  
one originated in the celebration of  
a famous battle about a thousand  
years ago, and one is an archaic re-  
ligious dance dating from the early  
life of the Empire.

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# RADIO

## Editorial Exploitation of Television Regretted

Various Authorities Show Art in Very Crude State at Present and Warn Public Against Acceptance of Misleading Stories

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Still the swan song of television is waited on the breezes to an eagerly waiting public. Several weeks ago we wrote an article telling of the desirability of holding back as far as credulity and investment regarding television is concerned. Still, due to the activity of certain sources in attempting to convey the impression that "Television is Here!" we still find a few trusting fans who are ready to start right into the uncharted seas of television experimentation.

It is only fair to state to the readers the current opinion in radio circles that television is looked upon as a saving grace for the radio parts industry by many interested in this end of the radio. Quantities of parts are sold when a thing is experimental. When it gets to be really good, then the complete set manufacturers step in and the completely assembled job can be purchased at a fair price. Parts then become specialized for custom set builders' purposes.

Some parts people seem to be "champing at the bit" in eager anticipation of the new market, and are being led into advertising "telling in" with editorial exploitation. Thus they feel they are getting in early on the field.

### Difficulties Foreseen

This seems to be rather shortsighted. We fully believe that at the

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in wealthy research laboratories of the great electrical research corporations and then with only moderate success, a far cry from being available for the general public. Recognized radio authorities from all over the country are joining in their protests at the too-early exploitation of television. R. M. Klein of Fada Radio, states that "television has by no means arrived as a practical factor, that it will be a long, long time before it does, and that an erroneous impression has been created in the minds of the public by recent propaganda on the new invention."

L. M. Clement of the same concern is recognized as a leading radio engineer. He states: "Television in practical, everyday form is a long way off. The wrong impression is created upon the layman when he is led to believe that television is here. In a sense it is true that television is here, but there is a vast difference between television in what we engineers call the experimental stage and its practical application."

To explain further, an invention may be perfect technically, and yet still be in the experimental stage in the sense in which I am now using the word. All old-timers in radio are familiar with the fact that an engineering project long before it became a practical matter put to practical use, so far as the general public was concerned. We have in the AC set a more recent example of the difference between the experimental stage and the bringing forth of new apparatus. More than two years before the announcement by Mr. F. A. D. Andrea, of the Fada AC Electric Set, we had built in the laboratory an 8-tube AC set, but what remained to be done before this phase of radio was ready to be released to the public.

Limited Area of Television Now

So more so with television. Today television, even in the laboratory, is practical only in what is known as a limited area. I shall explain that, but before doing so I want to agree with the director of the Radio Manufacturers Association, who recently pointed out that television must in reality be a separate piece of mechanism from what we today visualize as a radio receiver.

Most people have the idea that television will be accomplished by a simple attachment for a present-day radio set. Not so at all. As Mr. Richmond and Mr. Klein pointed out in reviewing the possibilities of television, not only does television at the moment involve a costly and elaborate equipment, but the very nature of television means distinct apparatus.

As I see it, real television requires a speech channel, a picture channel, capable of handling modulation frequencies up to 30,000 cycles and either a synchronizing channel or a crystal control synchronizing equipment. In addition to the radio equipment, amplifiers and control equipment are required.

I do not mean to belittle television. It is coming and will some day—five years or more from now, possibly more—be in more or less general use, but there are erroneous opinions about it and those who have rushed into print, in many cases in half-hasty, irresponsible manner, to some considerable extent for the impression that has been created in the minds of the laymen of the world.

This last statement by Mr. Clement sums up the lead to this story. A good whirling disc today costs \$15. A new disc costs another \$15. The motor for the disc will cost about the same. Add on a short wave receiver, special amplifier, etc., and you have a total well up into \$100. One could get a nice dynamic speaker and the power source to operate it for that price.

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## Radio Notes

STORIES of hippos, the rhinoceros, the seals, ponies, and llamas will be told by "Uncle Bob," veteran circus clown, as he conducts Dorothy and Dick on their tour of the circus. The Dixie Circus program will be broadcast through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, Friday evening, June 1, at 7:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time. Music will be played by the clown band, the circus band, and the calliope.

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WOW, WJR, KYW, KWK and WREN.

Mixing classical melodies with popular tunes, the White Rock Concert Orchestra will cast its weekly program through KHX, KOMO, KGW, KGO, and KPL from 7:30 to 8 o'clock Friday evening, June 1.

"Local Pride March," with its swinging, brisk rhythm, will mark the start of the program. It will be followed by "The Man to Your Apron Strings," a Hungarian dance and several other orchestral numbers. Gail Taylor, soprano, will be the soloist. She will sing two selected songs.

Several noted composers are represented in the next program by the Cities Service Orchestra to be broadcast through the NBC Red Network on Friday, June 1, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, or 7, central daylight time.

Edvard Elgar's "Serenade Lyrique," selections from Victor Herbert's "Désobéissance" and the "Andante Movement" from Mendelssohn's violin concerto are only a few of the notable offerings. Harry Burleigh's arrangement of the Negro spiritual "Heaven, Heaven," will be sung by The Cavaliers. The orchestra will be under the direction of Rosario Bourdon.

Stations broadcasting this program are WEA, WEEL, WLIT, WRC, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WBSH, KSD, WCCO, WOC, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, and KOA.

A whole summer without Lady Baltimore! The idea simply could not be brooked, consequently there will be general delight in the hearts of junior audiences at the announcement that the WBAL Sandman Circle is going to return to the air, which means, of course, that Lady Baltimore will once again be heard telling in her inimitable way the various stories which have enshrined her in the hearts of the young people on the radio.

The WBAL Sandman Circle will be on the air every Friday night, for the time being, from 5 to 5:30 o'clock, eastern standard time. For the Friday night programs, Lady Baltimore says she plans to try to "reach" all the boys and girls during this one half hour. And so she will present her program in three parts—the first will present stories of the "twelve" folkies; the second will feature stories for the older boys and girls, while the last part will be for everybody generally. The Sandman Circle to be broadcast from WBAL on Friday night, June 1, will present some "Memorial Day" stories along with other interesting and thrilling tales.

Two American composers—Henry Holden Huss and A. Walter Kramer—and two French composers—de Wally and Pfeiffer—will share honors in the "At Home With the Masters" program to be broadcast by all of the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, Friday evening, June 1.

The Court Woodwind Ensemble, String Quartet and Woodwind Quartet are the featured concert groups. In opening the program the Court Woodwind Trio consisting of flute, clarinet and oboe is to play de Wally's "Aubade" (Morning Serenade). The composition is to be followed by the Court String Quartet in a rendition of "Andante con molto espressione" from Henry Holden Huss's "String Quartet," Op. 51. Gavotte and "Scherzo" from Pfeiffer's Quartet for flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon, by the Court Woodwind Quartet is next on the program, which concludes with A. Walter Kramer's humoresque on two American folk tunes, "Swanee River" and "Dixie," played by the Court String Quartet.

WOR, WCAU, WEAN, WMAK, WJAS, WAUI, WGHF, WOWO,

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KMBC, WNAC, WFBL, WCAO, WADC, WKRC, WMAQ, and KMOX are the transmitters of the program.

A June Revel will be presented by the Whigley Spearman through stations associated with the Blue Network, Friday evening, June 1, at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, which is 8 central daylight time.

Numbers breathing the flowery note of June include "Little Lilac Garden," a tenor solo; "A Garden Fête," an orchestral selection; "In a Kingdom of Our Own," a soprano and tenor duet; "Bouquet of Memories," a quartet offering, and "Merrymakers' Dance," from Sir Edward German's "Nell Gwyn Suite," played by the orchestra.

In accordance with the recently established policy of the Palmolive Hour its program of Friday evening, June 1, to be broadcast through the Red Network at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, will feature popular request numbers asked for by mail by the Palmolive audience.

From the requests received during the last three months, director Gustave Haenschen has chosen those that are most in demand, adding the usual special features which make for a balanced program.

"All Alone Monday" and "Mammy Is Gone" will be sung by the Palmolive Revelers and the ensemble will repeat Savino's "Dawn" and a melody of Italian airs. Popular saxophone and guitar novelties will receive the public recognition and the specialty orchestra will respond to the mail applause for "What's the Reason?"

Two comedy numbers by a duo will be introduced, "Get Out and Get Under the Moon" and "Constantinople" and a Spearman trio which features old-time songs with an accompaniment of harmonica, jew's harp, fiddle and guitar, offers "Empty Cradle" and "Steamboat."

The Whigley program is heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, WREN, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WJAX and WCCO.

Similarly, the western group of Spearman will reveal before the audience of the Pacific Network on the same evening, from 8 to 9 p. m., Pacific time.

Olive Palmer and Paul Oliver, now both under exclusive contract with the Palmolive Hour, will sing a soprano and tenor duet, "Nearest and Dearest," and will also be heard as soloists. A viola solo, Deffo's "L'Amour" will add charming variety to the entertainment and the symphony orchestra's selection will be "Blue Over You" and "Savage Carnival."

WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTGH, WGH, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WGN, WMA, WGN, WTMJ, KSD, KVOO, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT and WJAX transmit the Palmolive Hour.

JUGOSLAVIA KEEPS

FRONTIERS CLEAR

SERIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—There have been living in Yugoslavia, for some years now, over 1000 Bulgarian emigrants, members of the Bulgarian Peasant Party of Alexander Stamboulski, who was assassinated when the Government of Alexander Zankoff came into power. The Belgrade Government had previously ordered these refugees to live in the interior of the country at a good distance from the frontier. This was in order to maintain correct diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. This regulation has now been made more strict.

After the partial reopening of the frontier, this measure, it is said, shows clearly the desire of Yugoslavia to improve, and even to render cordial relations with Bulgaria. At the same time, it is added, Bulgaria on her side should prohibit the movement, arming and drilling of members of the Macedonia Committee along the Yugoslav frontier.

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## Tata Iron & Steel Sharing Profits With Working Men

Indian Concern Bonus Based on Monthly Production of Each and All

SERIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Commencing with April, the directors of the Tata Iron & Steel Company have introduced a profit-sharing scheme at their works at Jamshedpur. The bonus to be paid to the workers will be based on the monthly production of each unit and the works as a whole.

A feature of the scheme is that men on lower rates of pay will receive higher rates of bonus than those on higher rates of wages. It is estimated that the project will involve the annual payment of 1,000,000 rupees. There will, however, be no reduction of wages.

The company trust that the men, by their zeal and hard work, will recognize this direct increase in their earnings and the opportunity still further to supplement their wages by greater efficiency.

The bonus for workers who receive not more than 300 rupees a month is expected to work out at about the equivalent to five weeks' pay in the year. This benefit will not be given unconditionally. There must be a certain minimum output of 500 tons in 1928-29 and 535,000 tons in 1929-30. These are not impossible figures G. A. Alexander, general manager of the company, shows by reference to the recent output. During the last six months the total finished tonnage has averaged over 40,000 tons a month and this despite strikes in February and March.

With the additional facilities and equipment now being installed and proper co-operation on the part of the workers the desired level should be reached.

Though the details have not yet been worked out, it appears to some that the scheme involves no element of profit-sharing in the accepted sense. What the directors offer is a sum of money in return for increased production and the offer should be found attractive enough to convince the lower grades of labor at Jamshedpur that their interest lies in carrying out their work diligently.

It is incumbent on the management of Tata's, a leading journal points out, not to let their scheme for benefiting their workers become inextricably entangled with their case for protection. The public will be entitled to resent it if the body (Tariff Board) charged to investigate the subject in 1934 finds itself embarrassed by the argument that the withdrawal of protection will rob the workers of an appreciable part of their year's income. Protection has been granted to the paper reminds the directors of the company, as a temporary measure to assist an infant industry.

SOUTHPORT MAY HOLD PARADE OF DONKEYS

SERIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—At the recent meeting of the Southport branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an offer was made by a Birkdale resident of the sum of £5 to be used as prize money for a competition for an annual parade of donkeys, the prizes to be given to the owners of the best-kept animals. The proposal is under consideration.

A resolution was passed at the same meeting asking the Town

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## REVIVAL OF OLD INDUSTRIES OF BIBLE PALESTINE

Glass Blowing, Pottery, Weaving, Carpentry—All Officially Encouraged

By H. J. SHEPSTONE, F. R. G. S.

ON THE reputed site of the house of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem a factory has been started where tiles of beautiful colors and quaint designs, as well as pottery in the form of water-bottles, jars, cups and plates, are being turned out. The enterprise owes its inception to the initiative of the Pro-Jerusalem Society. This was an international body founded by Sir Ronald Storrs, late governor of the city, who has since been appointed High Commissioner for Cyprus. The object of the society was the preservation of Jerusalem and a revival of its old industries. The society has been abandoned, though the various undertakings it sponsored have been handed over to the care of various government departments.

In the middle ages Jerusalem was noted for its weaving, pottery and glassware, industries in fact which date back to Bible days and beyond. These crafts gave employment to many and their wares were famous throughout the East. Wars, trouble and the lack of encouragement drove the more skilled artisans away and the enterprises fell into decay. On the coming of the British and the establishment of a stable government, trade and commerce revived and all kinds of industries sprang into existence. They were all, however, of the modern type, started to meet present day requirements. Not least, they were being run on western methods with modern appliances and machinery. Although they attracted many artisans, they failed to appeal to the purely native craftsmen. Realizing this and believing there was also room for the products of the old as well as the newer arts, the society investigated the question.

They found citizens of Jerusalem anxious to carry out certain repair work in connection with the Mosque of Omar, that famous edifice which crowns the site of the Temple Area. Thousands of tiles would be needed and if they were to match and be in keeping they should be made in the same way as were the lovely blue-green tiles that at present adorn the edifice and which were made in Jerusalem in the sixteenth century when the balance pottery was a flourishing industry. Apart from the Mosque of Omar tiles would be needed by other ancient buildings, while there was every reason to anticipate a demand for specimens of the art of the falcon decorator.

**Old Ceramic Tiles**  
Every tourist to the Holy City loves the beautiful tiles seen in the mosque and other ancient buildings. In the Armenian Church of St. James may be seen 37 old ceramic tiles, of unusual interest, all that is left of a larger set of 300, originally brought to Jerusalem in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, by pious Armenians. They were votive offerings as the inscriptions on some of them testify, which had been specially ordered and made in Kutahla for the decoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. But, for various reasons, this intention was never fulfilled; the tiles were set up elsewhere. In course of time they were destroyed or scattered, and only 37 remain.

The tiles are of uniform size, 7x7 inches, the pictures being in bright colors (green, yellow, and blue, and sometimes purple and red) on a background which is invariably white. The subjects are either scenes from the Old and New Testament, or images of saints. They were manufactured in Kutahla, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Of late years, in Kutahla and other centers in Asia Minor, there has been a serious attempt on the part of ceramists to revive the lost art and produce artistic creations like those turned out in the sixteenth century. Recognizing that such tiles would be needed for repairing the Mosque of Omar, and believing also that it presented a favorable opportunity for reviving an ancient craft, the Pro-Jerusalem Society brought a number of Armenian Christian potters from Kutahla and started a factory in the Holy City. The place selected for the work is the reputed site of the house of Pontius Pilate. Behind the Temple Area, and in front of its doors open onto the Via Dolorosa, along which Jesus is said to have passed on his way to Calvary. The designs used on the pottery are from old Persian drawings, the delicate coloring is obtained by a secret process. Nowadays, water-bottles, vases, cups and plates are made as well as the original china tiles.

**In the Judean Hills**  
Attention was then devoted to glass blowing and weaving. Glass blowing is one of the most curious and fascinating industries of Palestine. For hundreds, if not thousands, of years this craft has been carried on in the little town of Hebron in the Judean Hills, and it has been noticed that the glass vessels made today are identical in form with the ancient glassware which has recently been excavated in various parts of Palestine, and which dates from the time of the Roman occupation. The secret of the manufacture of the modern Hebron glass, which is generally of a deep blue color, is known only to one old Arab and his two sons in Jerusalem.

The weaving industry is one of the oldest in the country, for the Bedouins of today weave their tents of goat and camel hair, which are similar to the "tents of Kedar" which we

read of in the Bible. These brown tents are not only a very picturesque sight in Palestine, but are practical, being waterproof and of great durability.

In Jerusalem one can witness beautiful silver filigree work by Yemenite Jews. This industry is said to have been started in Yemen, in southern Arabia, when the Israelites fled there after the destruction of the Jewish Kingdom. This craft is passed on from father to son, and it is extremely difficult for newcomers to enter their ranks.

Bethlehem is the center of the souvenir trade, of which the mother-of-pearl work is perhaps the best known. The shells are found on the shores of the Red Sea, whence they are brought to Bethlehem to be cut and polished and worked up into souvenirs. Both men and women work at this craft, and it is interesting to see the men sitting on the floor of the houses polishing the shells on the surface of a wet stone.

In the city bazaars the copper-smiths may be seen heating sheets of brass and copper into shape and making cooking pots, trays and water vessels. The shoemakers' shops are among the gayest in the town, for the shoes which hang in strings from the ceilings are made up of brightly colored leather. They are generally made of morocco leather, rams' skins dyed bright red for townfolk or left a natural color for the country people, though the latter only wear shoes on state occasions, preferring as a rule to travel barefoot. Green, blue, purple, and yellow shoes are also made, and in some parts of the country long red riding boots with iron-tipped heels.

The revival of these ancient industries of the Holy Land, with their native tools, their primitive tools and methods, takes one back to Bible days.

### Shipping Pact Near, K. Roosevelt Says

Another Anglo-American Conference to Be Held Soon, He Avers

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Better working arrangements between British and American shipping interests, which will greatly benefit both were forecast by Kermit Roosevelt, president of the Roosevelt Lines, on his return here on the Aquitania of the Cunard Line from London.

Proper working agreement, he said, would rectify the conditions which have been responsible for the cutting of the last 18 months between British and American ships carrying freight between India and New York and Boston.

The first steps toward an agreement were taken when he was in London, he said, when he met representatives of the Cunard, Brockbank and Ellerman shipping interests.

Little headway was made, he said, because of the failure of a representative of the United States Steel Corporation fleet to appear, but the British shipping men expressed an earnest desire to meet with American ship operators on friendly terms, and a second conference, at which action is expected, will be held soon.

**INTERNATIONAL AIR REGULATIONS DEBATED BY JUDICIAL COMMITTEE**  
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MADRID—The international committee dealing with judicial problems on transport, representing 39 countries, are concluding a three days' meeting. They discussed coming bills of lading, travelers' tickets, insurance and international responsibility of carriers. The estimates for 1929 were approved.

H. H. Kelly, United States automotive commissioner for Europe, John J. Ide, technical assistant and present unofficial observer, declined to comment on the proceedings, as the recommendations of the conference would be made direct to the governments which had private companies represented at the sessions.

The committee which was subdivided into four commissions was established by the international conference of aerial law in Paris in 1925 at the request of the French Government. When each commission has ended the work of codifying the legal questions, it will submit a complete report of its recommendations to the Comité Juridique International de l'Aviation for further action.

**LATIN-AMERICAN STUDY COURSES INTRODUCED**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Courses in Spanish-American and Latin-American literature are being introduced in a number of colleges in the United States, the Bureau of Education reports.

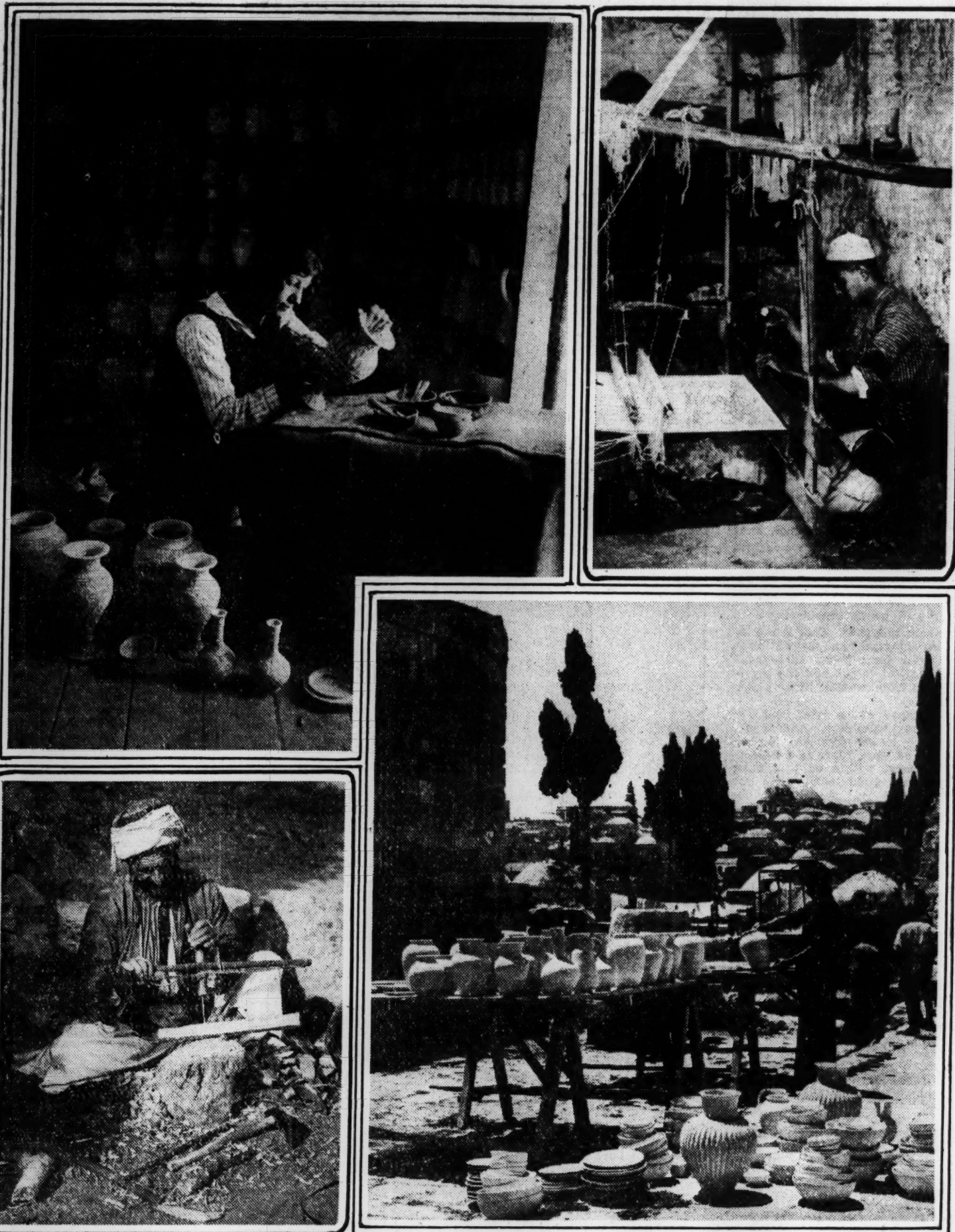
A chair of Spanish-American literature has recently been established in Yale University. In the majority of courses in the department, instruction is given from the Spanish-American point of view. A chair of Spanish-American literature has been established at Stanford University, California, and a chair of Latin-American literature at the University of Texas. Courses in Latin-American literature have also been introduced in connection with the study of Spanish in a number of colleges, according to the bureau.

**ERA OF UNDERSTANDING FORESEEN BY DR. MASON**  
CHICAGO (AP)—A world that in time might be made rational, a world

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## Handicrafts as Old as Ancient Israel



Upper Left—A Girl Skilled in Faience Work Decorating a Vase in Jerusalem. Upper Right—Weaver at Loom. The Loom is of a Type Used in Ancient Judea. Lower Left—Carpenter of a Small Village in Palestine.

Note the Primitive Tools. Lower Right—Pottery Works on the Reputed Site of Pontius Pilate's House in Jerusalem. In the Distance May Be Glimpsed the Dome of the Mosque of Omar.

## City-Wedged Tots Now Have Book Like "Pooh" in His Rabbit's Hole

New York Publishing House Establishes Reading Room for East Side Children—"Robinson Crusoe" and Dog Books Popular

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—The children of one of Manhattan's East Side apartment areas are rejoicing with Christopher Robin's little bear, "Winnie-the-Pooh." When Winnie-the-Pooh was lodged, much against his own wishes, in the rabbit's hole, his only happiness, it will be remembered, came from a delightful book which Christopher read to him until he found his freedom. For an entire week he remained, as he said himself, "a wedged bear in great tightness."

Well, anyway, the children say it's been something like that with them. Anyone who has been "a wedged" child "in great tightness" on the congested island of Manhattan, knows how grateful the Pooh felt when, during his imprisonment, someone was willing to supply the "sustaining book" for which he asked. In fact, the Pooh almost found his freedom.

In the book before Rabbit and all his kin succeeded in pulling him out. The children of this neighborhood—with whom "Winnie-the-Pooh" is a favorite—are finding their freedom, too, in a new circulating library that has been opened by a New York publishing house.

The "moderns" among writers for children are theirs to read or borrow by this new arrangement. By subscribing membership in the "Boys and Girls' Bookshop," young people are keeping abreast in their own literary world, and are enjoying the privileges adults derive from their bookshops, in being able to read modern books which, perhaps, they do not want to buy.

A reading room for tots is one of the features. Here, in a comfortable, dimly-lit armchair under a parchment-shaded lamp disguised as a windmill, the 3-year-old student of

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200 Printed Sheets .50  
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DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER OF EXCLUSIVE LATINUM AND DIAMOND JEWELRY  
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**A BEAUTIFUL LAWN AND A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN COMPLETE THE BEAUTIFUL HOME**  
Implement of every description for their proper care.  
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63 Northinghill Rd. BRIGHTON  
A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit our hilltop pottery, delightfully set amongst trees and gardens, and see how the ware is made. Here are many lovely pieces suitable for wedding and commemorative gifts. Orders taken.

From July 10 to August 2, there will be a course in Pottery Making for beginners, teachers and children. Directions: By Motor—Commonwealth Avenue to Washington Road, Melton, Nottingham, No. 80. By Trolley—Lake Street, Commonwealth to Sutherland Road, walk to Leamington Road on right, up steps to Nottingham Road, entrance gate just opposite.

Telephone Brighton 1095

animal literature may feast his eyes on many books practically undisturbed by the distant sounds of Park Avenue traffic. Here there is an undiminished demand, according to report, for "Robinson Crusoe," "Alice in Wonderland," and that constantly circulated dog story, "Cop—Chief of Police Dogs."

In one corner there are books for little boys and girls who read only French, or enjoy tackling a fairy tale in French. Just to see how many words they know.

There is a large front room for "middle-aged boys and girls." Like the other more chummy rooms, it has been furnished by the Arden Galleries, of the floor above, with a view toward restful browsing. Around the walls there are dull green panels to separate the book sections, but these prove to be only doors that open to more and more books.

So popular are the dog books with the children that one table is devoted exclusively to them.

Another is used for the "Peter Rabbit" books, with the characters of these books reproduced in bronze by an Austrian artist scattered about the table. "Peter" and "Flopsy" and "Tom Kitten" and a dozen others are there.

Boys and girls who want to make books of their own some day linger over the old-fashioned printing press in the shop. Some of them have taken their first step by learning to print with linum and abetting them in their investigations at the bookshop is Mrs. Pauline Sutorius-Langley, with years of children's library work to back up her advice, and added to that, the keenest interest in knowing each of these youthful library members personally and giving each the book that will add the most to his or her particular happiness.

## Airplane Builders Plan New Factory

Fokker Company to Build Additional Plant at Glendale, W. Va.

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A new airplane factory will be opened by the Fokker Aircraft Corporation within the next two weeks, according to an announcement just made by the company here. The work of equipping of a plant at Glendale, W. Va., is now under way, the announcement said, which will more than double the facilities of the company.

The new plant, covering 50,000 square feet, is the first of four units contemplated at Glendale. The Fokker Aircraft Corporation at present operates a plant at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and a parts factory at Passaic through its subsidiary, the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation. These plants will continue in operation, it was added.

The new factory, it was said, will be used for the production of metal tri-motored 14-passenger airplanes of the F-10 type, similar to those recently constructed for service on the San Francisco-Los Angeles air line, and which were won by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics for model airway demonstration purposes.

Well-equipped landing fields are to aviation what good roads are to the automobile. At the end of 1927 there were 600 landing fields, with plans under way which would bring the total up to about 1000 in 1928.

The survey points out that Americans are not yet as accustomed to air travel as are Europeans, which gives rise to the prevailing opinion that the United States is lagging behind Europe in the development of commercial aviation. Official figures show that America in 1927 led the world for air transport operations on regular routes.

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## Trade Aviation Forging Ahead on Firm Basis

Appears to Be Linked in United States With Development of Air Mail

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CLEVELAND, O.—Commercial aviation in the United States, since the retirement of the Government from the business of carrying mails, is undergoing rapid and apparently sound growth, according to a survey made by the Union Trust Company of this city and published in a recent issue of its monthly magazine, Trade Winds.

Spectacular achievements in aviation and feats of individual fliers have helped to make America "air-minded" and to that extent have aided commercial aviation, says the report.

"They are the pioneers," it goes on, "who capture the imagination and point out the possibilities of transport by air. But aviation as an established industry, as a definite part of our social and economic life depends upon the development of a less spectacular field."

In 1927 there were flown in the United States approximately 14,000,000 miles for commercial purposes. The distribution of this flying, says Trade Winds, was as follows: Aerial transport operations, 3,922,404 miles; aerial service operations, 8,341,517 miles; Government postal operations, 1,220,435 miles; private flying, 197,858 miles; photography, 147,960 miles. The relative mileage devoted to commercial purposes in the last two years shows a gain of 31.8 per cent.

"After the natural let-down in the post-war period," says the report, "the industry has shown a continuous and rapid growth. This growth has been particularly accentuated in the last two years, in 1926 aircraft production was nearly 50 per cent higher than in the preceding year. In 1927 it exceeded 1926 by nearly 100 per cent. In 1926 the total number of aircraft produced approximated 54 per cent, or 638 planes, were for commercial purposes.

"In 1927 approximately 70 per cent or 1653 of the total number of planes produced were for commercial purposes. The survey points out that Americans are not yet as accustomed to air travel as are Europeans, which gives rise to the prevailing opinion that the United States is lagging behind Europe in the development of commercial aviation. Official figures show that America in 1927 led the world for air transport operations on regular routes.

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## House and Garden

## Blossom in the Spring

By ALICE MARTINEAU

GARDENS become more beautiful each year as greater attention is given to the carpeting of flowering shrubs with bulbs of some harmonious color, the massing of daffodils in grass, and the grouping of blossoming trees in their colors.

The golden forsythias, which looked so well above the china-bell scillas in March, are long ago over; even the flowering cherries which a moment ago made one gasp with their sheer delight are now a memory. A group of Japanese cherries on a grassy knoll, untouched by the late frosts, only yesterday were in pale pink, deep pink and bluish white, with shining young red growth and wreathed with double flowers—indeed a brave show, not to be forgotten. Any especially fine cherry invariably turns out to be the Japanese *prunus serrulata* var. *Seykiana* of coral-rose tint.

Not that the double white cherry is not exquisite—it is—but one is perhaps more used to it than to the wonderful coloring of the Japanese. An old friend is *P. Avium*, the double form of the wild gean of the woods, and a parent of the eating cherry, the *Bigarreau*. The Japanese cherry with blossoms of lime-yellow is very fine, and grows rapidly into a showy tree.

One of the largest flowering trees is the Siberian crab, of great height and girth and some of these are perfumed like orange blossoms, and scent the neighboring gardens, while several trees, apparently exactly the same, in the Cambridge Botanical Gardens are without this fragrance.

The *Prunus malus* is of great beauty especially the varieties of this crab apple known as *purpurea*, and *atro-sanguinea*, of deep red hue. And the double peach with small-rose-like flowers, which though of a crude pink, are wonderfully effective on a spreading tree, I rarely see the deep red peach, which is now so difficult to obtain. One sees it in the south of France with flowers like double red roses.

The peach which is said to be a very fine form of the "Russian almond" grows as a low bush all over the hills in Rumania, and as it is a mass of coral pink, the hills look as though they were aflame with fire. It is one of the finest of all recent introductions, is quite hardy, and throws up

and red flowers and long narrow leaves, very rough and hairy. *P. Augustifolia*, which makes a handsome plant in like the rest, useful for a shady damp corner as the plants have quite handsome foliage after the flowers are over.

Magnolias in great beauty this season and the white *Soulangaea* and *rubra* (pink) and *Lennel* (deep purple) grow into large trees and flower well even in cold and frosty England.

And *Cornus Nuttallii*, a large form of dogwood, has been especially lovely with a carpeting of the rich blue Muscari—"Heavenly Blue," below the trees and green turf all around. This tree is a great rarity in England, incredible as this may seem to American readers. But then we grow Hawthorn instead! Or rather, it grows itself in sweet-scented riot along every hedgerow, on every down.

The Garden Path  
Should We Plant—If We Rent?

Many people who rent seem loath to beautify property that belongs to another. It is not difficult to see their viewpoint: that they may not stay long enough to see their plantings fully grown. But there is another phase of the matter well worth considering each year about this time. That is the individual enjoyment and inspiration to be derived from being surrounded with beautiful things and the joy to be gained from making living plants thrive.

Even those of us who rent are looking for happiness. And if our yards are stored with old lumber, rubbish and cans, there is a subconscious unrest within us that costs us a hundredfold more than we would spend in beautifying the place. It repays one many times over to get out there a few minutes each day. Clean up, burn up and throw out everything not useful. Make room for flowers, fruit-bearing trees and purer air.

If there is a patch of ground eight feet square or more in front of a house, no matter what kind the soil, it may be made to produce groups of beauty, and in these lie the source of happiness. The exercise necessary to prepare the ground for flowers or vegetables is better than a gymnasium course. A flower one has raised and nurtured can have a more wonderful meaning than a bouquet bought from the florist. And contrary to the belief of many people who have not tried to make their yards beautiful, the cost in money is surprisingly small for the results one obtains.

A 10-cent packet of petunia seeds, for example, will produce a bed of deliciously scented flowers, every whiff of which will wait you back in memory to your mother's days. And it costs nothing to buy the bulbs after the flowers have ceased blooming. Ask him how to care for them and plan according to his instructions. You will be amazed at the rapidity with which they will multiply and send forth beauty for years afterward.

In a great many cases, a renter can plan improvements to his surroundings that he can take with him when he moves if he so desires. Take the petunia bed, for example. The flowers can be planted in a tub in the basement, and the container placed out of doors when the plants are well established and all danger of frost is over. Vines along the edge to cover the tub will improve its appearance, or it may be sunk in the lawn. Set on the grass a mound of earth built up around it and then sodded gives an elevated bed that looks well, too. Whichever way is chosen and whatever the tub may contain, the little garden may be moved bodily to a new home when the family goes.

One man hid the view of an ugly board fence by fastening to the top of it, on his side of the yard, a couple of long boxes like window boxes, and planting in them vines that hung down and a few flowering plants that grew up to offer more color to his elevated garden.

Another family planted the baby's first Christmas tree in a tub. After the holidays it was set outdoors, decorated with food for the birds. When the family moved, the little tree was planted in their own yard, and the next Christmas another little pine tree was adopted to be used as the first had been.

## NATURAL ORNAMENTS OF GRACE AND BEAUTY



Courtyard Garden of the Arts and Crafts Club, New Orleans. In Which a Sage Palm is the Central Object. Ferns Are Growing About Its Base.

## The Courtyard Gardens of New Orleans

Urban beauty. Northern gardens may not be able to have growing in them the white-flowered clematis and the night-blooming jasmine of the Vieux Carré, but the climbing ficus is a form of ivy which puts forth new leaves each spring with the reappearance of sunny days and leads the hue of yellow, of purple, red, will and the violet-blue morning glory.

To fill in the near perspective of the garden picture which the city dweller is to make of his inclosed yard, tulip bulbs may be set out. Tulips of course, with their beautiful hues of yellow, of purple, red, will and even a botanic color scheme. They need little encouragement and sometimes will not wait until the snow is entirely off the ground before sending up tender green shoots. One has only to recall the wonderful tulip beds of the Tuileries in Paris to realize how well suited this bulbous flowering plant is to a city garden.

Slower to respond to the uncertain temperatures of a northern spring are the yellow jonquils and the white narcissi. But even they will lead the way for a lovely array of greenery and blossoms that await the beckoning of long days.

Even in the balmy climate favoring the old courtyard gardens of New Orleans, tulips and jonquils and narcissi are debuts of spring that come before the pansies with their pretty faces, the syringas, the hydrangeas, violets and heptacalis. These flowers grow in northern gardens as well as in those of the Vieux Carré and the city dweller in the north may see growing in his yard

50 Hardy Daffodil and Narcissus Bulbs mixed, blooming size, prepaid \$1.00

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GEORGE LAWLER, Bulb Grower  
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Set-of-3 Pearl Pins \$1 Paid Postage  
This handsome set consists of 3 Pearl Pins, viz.—One long shorter ones, as shown in illustration. Useful for cuffs, lingerie, Baby Pins, Collars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: MARTHA, 159 South Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

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THE WUNDA WIPER

THE MAYHEW SHOP Ltd. Unusual things for home

Green Iron Flower Stand.....\$95  
Green Iron Side Chair.....10 each  
Green Iron Arm Chair.....20 each  
Screen.....60  
Green Iron Table.....32  
Jug.....10  
Mugs.....10  
Drinking Cups.....2 each

The Garden Furniture in bright colors is comfortable and sturdy. The oversized palms provide shady spots for the hot summer days.

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Green Iron Flower Stand.....\$95  
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the trilliums, lilies-of-the-valley shooting stars, and snowballs, which are of the hyacinth family, and anemones as well.

The old courtyard gardens of New Orleans, however, have distinction in their wide variety of lilies which bloom almost before Easter lilies in other parts of the United States have come out of the ground.

Among the lilies for which New Orleans is famous are lilies, which are not very different from Easter lilies elsewhere; the little white St. John's lily; and its small cousin, a pink blossom; the gorgeously red St. Joseph's lily; the coral-red Guernsey lily; the golden-yellow daylily; the marilyns, and the "milk and wine" lily, a white flower with red veins.

Lilies love the shade. And if New Orleans lilies should be planted sufficiently late in northern gardens to escape rigorous changes of temperature, it is possible that they could be persuaded to grow in parts of the United States where they have not yet appeared.

Ferns, of course, are easy to grow in city gardens where there is abundance of shade. They fill in very well along the base of a wall or along a border. They are very decorative in suspended baskets in their doorways. The ferns in the neighborhood of the Hollywood Bowl, where they are sown about the hill-sides in order that the Easter service may be enhanced by the spectacle of their growing natural.

The Old Colonists Enjoyed Them  
The fountain is a very ornamental element in New Orleans courtyard gardens, this being possibly an inheritance from the dons of southern Spain, to whom the sound of falling water was as sweet as the songs of birds. There is no reason why a city dweller in the north could not have a fountain in his backyard with gold and silver fish gliding gracefully beneath the wide leaves and white blossoms of pond-lilies. Some fountains in the courtyard gardens of the Vieux Carré have been constructed in the middle of the enclosure. Others have been set against walls with the stream of water dripping from the gaping mouth of a weather-beaten lion-head or from the pitcher of a delicately-poised nymph.

The fountain of the famous Patisserie, 417 Royal Street, is a combination of the wall-fountain and the unattached fountain. It comes out into a wide curve and water laughs downward from the center and the side on to the surface of the pool. It is beneath the old magnolias of this famous courtyard that Paul Morphy, renowned in Europe and America as a champion at chess, sat down with his queens and castles.

Magnolia trees, well-beloved in southern gardens, reappear in the Courtyard Kitchen, 829 St. Louis Street, which was known a generation or so ago as the garden of the old Grima mansion. This city garden never lacks color. In winter it is gay with polyanthus and roses. In summer the plots among the weathered flagstones are riotously brilliant with zinnias, jasmies, camellias, canas and hibiscus.

Century plants and Spanish daggers are flowering plants characteristic of the old courtyard gardens of the Vieux Carré of New Orleans. In the courtyard garden of the Arts and Crafts Club, Royal and St. Louis Streets, Spanish daggers and century plants both are to be seen growing and providing decorative features similar to those enjoyed by the early French and Spanish colonists.

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## Lilies in the Modern Flower Industry

By JANET MABIE

EASTER lilies, and callas, and lilies-of-the-valley are important in the cut-flower market all the year around.

The native habitat of the lilyum giganteum or conventional Easter lily is the Himalayan Mountains, although except for England, in which there is no true native species of the genus, various species of lilyum are grown under widely different conditions in most of the warmer parts of the world. In the Himalayas lily giganteum grows from a large fleshy bulb on a thick stem which rises 10 feet in height and bears numerous trumpet-shaped flowers, white, tinged with purple. Bermuda, of course, is celebrated for its magnificent fields of Easter lilies, grown by men whose business it is to make up a bulk of the tremendous demand in northern markets for this flower at Easter time. California yields large volumes of Easter lilies and probably its most conspicuous and impressive exhibition of their outdoor growth is the scene in the neighborhood of the Hollywood Bowl where they are sown about the hill-sides in order that the Easter service may be enhanced by the spectacle of their growing natural.

Whereas Easter lilies are ordinarily grown for the trade to be sold in pots (though they are sold also for wedding decorations), callas are grown extensively for sale as cut flowers. Not long ago a famous florist made a most impressive bouquet of callas and lilies and Maine sunshine carnations and it is difficult to overestimate the excellence of combination that resulted from placing waxen lilies with the delicate lemon of the carnations. It is an unusual association but one of full charm, especially for a formal room the tone of which is somber and dignified, whose furnishings are dark and heavy and which needs something to enliven it without destroying its atmosphere of formal dignity.

Callas lilies are grown, curiously enough, in considerable numbers by carnation men. A corner of the range which has yielded its crop of carnations for the year or which can be cleared out for a catch crop, is very apt to be devoted to placing waxen callas. They are not fussy plants and they do not require any unusual attention. They fetch a good price and are excellent to fill in a space of nonproductiveness for the grower.

Lilies-of-the-valley are in constant demand in the market; pre-eminently, they are developed for use in wedding bouquets, but they are also singularly adapted to corsage use. They are traditionally a favorite. This is in part due to the fact that long years of growing them has not resulted in the eradication of their exquisite perfume. Perhaps this is because in general their type

has undergone little change. By intensive cultivation the bells may have been increased a little in size, but not much; and with most flowers it is breeding for size which reduces perfume. Lily-of-the-valley is a native English plant. Yet it is a characteristic flower of most temperate climates. Twenty-five years ago it was found growing wild extensively in the United States and flower growers do a great annual business in pots for planting in private gardens. The plant forces exceptionally well and it is a profitable business to grow it for two purposes: for sale to people who want to set it out in spring gardens; and for disposal in pots or for cut-flower purposes. A great number of very fine varieties have been introduced, although there is little to distinguish one variety from another to the uninitiated purchaser in the florist shop.

Of course the ordinary Easter lily, the calla and lily of the valley do not, by any means, make the extent of the lilies to be found in the flower market. There is the lilyum auratum, which is a very showy lily and adaptable for decoration. It has large, dark spotted flowers on heavy stalks make it useful in many ways and a general favorite. Then the lilyum henryi, which is dark yellow marked with brown spots, is much admired; it has the atmosphere of the jungle commonly associated with colored lilies, and is so completely different from the Easter lily that many people select it for its oddity and splendor as a decorative change.

The conventional lilyum regale comes originally from China. Having white flowers overlaid with pink and a yellow throat, it is not adapted to the uses for which the pure white lily is best, but it has undeniable advantages both for garden and house use.

Although the public probably holds the lily largely in purely seasonal repurchase, it is a fact that a very reasonable proportion of annual profit in the selling of flowers is gained from the practically uninterrupted sales of lilies.

[This is the last of a series of nine articles, each devoted to the auto-flower market. The others appeared March 21 and consecutively each week thereafter.]

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# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## Choosing a Scheme for Home Furnishing

By CARL GREENLEAF BEBDE

THE most agreeable arrangement of the dominant pieces of furniture in a room, coupled with an effective choice and placing of accessories, is one of the happy problems of the home maker. Particularly is this true of her who is using for this purpose old-time furnishings dating from 1725 to 1825.

If a person wishes to maintain strict period accuracy, keeping every major or minor thing used within a single quarter century of that period, her task will be considerably prolonged. The result might be wholly successful from a museum standpoint, for so there may be achieved a perfect display of strictly a single era.

But this is not the manner in which the homes of one to two centuries ago were actually fitted, except by people of considerable wealth. The average home of our ancestors was most likely to use chairs, tables, beds and bureaus which were in part inherited and partly bought in the current market and made in the latest current style.

Many of us can recall home interiors, the knowledge of which goes back to our childhood days. In them were rooms which in the course of family development came to contain eighteenth century maple and mahogany, some things of Empire date, others still which were of Victorian walnut.

We do not select such examples as models for our present day schemes for home decoration, still we can derive from them a decidedly helpful suggestion which we may apply if we are so inclined. That is, to select such things as will best serve the desired purpose—that are attractive in themselves, without being primarily particular about having them match exactly in date.

**Lack of the Artificial Here**

To notice the bedroom which appears in the right-hand illustration here, we see that the bureau and dressing table are of late Sheraton class; the bed would come under the same head, only slightly earlier in style. Two chairs with upholstered seats would come under the Chippendale heading, while the secretary in the corner appears to be in the Empire manner of about 1825. The broad backed wing chair in the right foreground is of the sort made about 1750, so we have a spread of probably 75 years in the age of the furniture seen here.

There is also a range of style that is considerable and might not please all tastes. In our opinion it gives an agreeable sense of simplicity and naturalness. One gets the impression that the person who arranged these things understood the characteristics of period styles, while realizing that there is such a thing as being too rigid in taste and in following too straight a course in carrying out a scheme.

The bedroom at the left is in the Dorothy Quincy House, one of the historical buildings of Quincy, Mass. This place is associated with the Colonial belle who became the bride of John Hancock in the Revolutionary days. Although this does not, like the previously mentioned room, carry the details which indicate constant use, it does hold much that is attractive.

Three of the chairs harmonize with the Sheraton type bed, although they are of slightly later date. The gate-leg table with its numerous drawers is distinctly in harmony with the banister back chair behind it, for both are Jacobean, dating from the early 1700's. The simple chest of drawers at the extreme right fits in an age group with the bed, both probably belonging to the late eighteenth century.

So we have in this case, as in the preceding, a wholly natural setting. Here it includes a table and a chair which might have been inherited from grandparents of those who followed later fashions by buying the bed and the other three chairs.

**They Are All Field Beds**

The unusual beds of these two chambers, different in some respects, have been supplemented by other types of a slightly later date. The whole group thus carries suggestions which may be of value to those who care to know more about the many methods used in bed draperies and coverings.

A mahogany four poster, which is very heavy and has elaborate carvings, is seen at the lower left. This is clearly a piece which belongs in a very large place, to permit its massive dignity a favorable setting. In the four beds here we have opportunity of noticing different forms of posts and of tops, as well as a variety of quilts and spreads used in their dressing. Those in the two larger views are the finer, and show two methods of drapery both

of which may be taken as correctly representing the practices of about 1750.

The simple straight-lined canopy seen in the smaller picture indicates that the use of this feature was gradually passing when this bed was built. It is here but a very small part of the whole design, so we are not much surprised to see that it has disappeared altogether from the four poster as it appears in the next cut.

The last-mentioned bedstead is of maple and might be called a country cousin of the city dweller made of mahogany which was referred to just before. It is interesting to remember that the style of deep carving on both of these, in which the arched leaf was the chief motive, is a definitely American characteristic for the score of years following 1810.

It occurs frequently, not only on bedposts but on bureau, table legs and occasionally on looking-glass frames and clock cases. In the upper right-hand picture, it is seen on the bureau in the left foreground, a piece which is probably contemporary with the dressing table which stands opposite to it.

**The Quilts and Spreads**

The bed coverings in these four cases suggest the opportunities for variety which are offered in this detail of home decoration. It is one which may easily be made an important element in the color scheme of a chamber. The one in the Dorothy Quincy House is apparently a minor note in the scheme, although it may be an effective one.

Just below it is a boldly ornamental pattern that goes well with the strong character of the freely carved posts. Perhaps the most effective, and certainly the most striking of all these, is the richly toned old chintz quilt on the bed without a canopy. In its main portion it carries large alternate squares of figured brown and soft blues, while the valance-like parts are of equally beautiful brown, similar to those of the center. For a room which is chiefly in blues and the soft tones of well finished maple furniture, this is indeed a striking feature.

To return to our first topic, there is a certain degree of satisfaction found in visiting a home where some of the rooms are supplied with furniture every piece of which carries conspicuous evidence of a single purpose. A dining room, for example, in which the table, chairs, sideboard and serving table have the square tapered legs and spade feet of Hep-

pelwhite must give a thrill to any lover of fine old cabinet work.

Such an ensemble would represent an unusual ability to find and to purchase. Yet when we see the room in a home, does it not appear to be rather a triumph in buying which seems more like a museum exhibit than it does like a natural outgrowth of home development?

## "Occasions" in Paris

ALL the world loves a bargain. We all do, and we might as well admit it; and yet, there is nothing which we are any quicker to resent than the statement that we have got something for nothing. That is why the French word "occasions" is a far better word. It means opportunity and implies the pursuit of some object which it is found, perhaps in a street market, an auction room, or out-of-the-way shop where goods are sold under conditions which make low prices possible. And in the pursuit lies the fun, a game if you so choose to call it, but certainly a game with far more interest than results from giving an agent an order to purchase your treasures for you.

In Paris there are many "occasions" if you are sure of being able to distinguish between the genuine and the false. Otherwise it is far better to go to a shop which sells its articles with a guarantee of age and genuineness. The mere fact of the countless number of antique shops in Paris means the presence of hundreds of manufactured articles, for there are not enough of the genuine available for sale to fill one half of the shops now existing. Even when one is fairly certain of being able to detect the authentic, the presence of so many faked articles has its effect and unconsciously one grows to be a doubter.

**London and Paris Markets**

At the Marché aux Puces (Flea Fair) which is held just outside the city gate, Porte de Clignancourt, on Fridays and Sundays, real "occasions" are to be found. Most of the people who sell articles here live here on the old ramparts in small huts or shanties. Their goods are spread out on the sidewalk or on

their own doorsteps, and the people of Paris flock to their places by thousands.

Their extreme poverty is noticeable and one cannot help but think that French markets do more with great markets to assist such people to earn a living by selling goods with no expense to themselves, than do cities in America. With no overhead charges, no need of advertising, no outlay beyond a few boards on which to display their goods, they can sell at the lowest prices possible, and although most of the goods have no appeal at all, some real bargains are often found there.

**Genuine Old Pewter Cheap**

In contrast to the Caledonian Market in London, the Flea Fair will admit of no bartering, and the price first asked is never lowered. In fact, if you remark that an article is "trop cher," too dear, they resent it emphatically. And they are right, for in general the prices are extremely low.

I found a marked pewter porringer, six inches in diameter, with one handle broken but which could be easily mended, whose price was \$2.40. Another, a little smaller, in good condition but not marked, was \$2. Both were genuine and were very similar to one which I found the next day

in a small shop in the Latin Quarter which was \$6.

**Cash—and Carry If You Can**

There are plenty of andirons both in brass and iron, and if you are willing to return through Paris with them dangling from your arms, for you pay for your article, pick it up, and depart with it "as is," you can select from a large choice ranging in price from 75 cents to \$1. Copper kettles and vases are also numerous and cheap. Old books, prints, and embroideries are much in evidence and are well worth looking over. One must remember that the proportion of worthless things far exceeds the good, but by going often and early, there is no better place in Paris for real bargains.

Another interesting place to visit is the Hotel Drouot at 9 Rue Drouot, where both antique and modern furniture, old books, paintings, prints, and collections of all kinds are auctioned off. The building is owned by auctioneers and appraisers who in France are officials like the notaries public, stockholders, and process servers. Sales by order of the courts and sales of private collections necessary for the settling of estates are held here.

There are 18 rooms in the building. In most of which auctions are taking place all day long. In the courtyard which opens on Rue Rossini, the furniture moving carts enter, to carry away or deposit goods for sale. Very large objects and goods of small value are often auctioned off here without being taken into the building.

**High-Speed Auctions at Hotel Drouot**

In the rooms on the second floor, the most valuable collections are sold. These rooms are crowded from October to July with a restless crowd

going in and out, back and forth in the corridors, up and down the stairs, until one receives the impression of a huge kaleidoscope.

After attending auction sales at Christie's in London, where everything was conducted so quietly that one could hardly comprehend the tremendous amount of business being transacted, it takes some time to become accustomed to the very spirited French bidding. At Christie's the auctioneer conducts the sale with no assistance except from the cashier and the guard who lifts the articles for sale into view.

**The Buyer Pays 10% Per Cent Tax**

At the Hotel Drouot, two and sometimes three men assist the auctioneer in repeating the bids. They are given so fast that it is absolutely necessary to have them repeated by more than one person to avoid errors, and there is no place where errors are more unforgotten than at an auction where human nature seems to revert so often to childhood ways. The rooms are hung with dark red cloth from the ceiling to the floor, and the auctioneer stands on a raised platform where he can easily overlook the crowd, composed almost entirely of eager, restless dealers, each bent on getting what he wants most.

If the sale is of sufficient importance to warrant it, a catalogue is issued and the objects for sale are exhibited on the day preceding the sale. A fact which it is well to remember, and which has often caused much embarrassment because it was not known is, that to the price of the article as it is bid off, 10% per cent

is added for government taxes and dues. This the buyer must pay.

Another good hunting ground for occasions is in the small shops of the Latin Quarter, an extension of the name originally given to the student district around Boulevard Saint Michel. Some of the older members of the American Colony live here in the Faubourg Saint Germain. There are also many American artists in the studios of the Boulevard Montparnasse, and recently quite a number of American writers have settled in this district.

The whole Latin Quarter abounds in small antique shops, good, bad, and indifferent, but all with much lower prices than exist on the other side of the Seine. At 13 Rue de Seine there is one, much larger than the majority of these, that of L. Jaquet & Fils, where there are some very interesting pieces of peasant furniture for sale. I asked them if their goods were sold with a guarantee. The owner replied that he never sold without giving a guarantee and that he considered it the only way.

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A RATHER picturesque figure was Miss Annie; tall, erect, and vigorously active all of her 83 years. She claimed, and was claimed, to be the last direct descendant of Baron Stiegel of Mannheim, Pa. She traveled down to

Mannheim each June, and there received with quaint ceremony one red rose, the annual rental for one of the churches Baron Stiegel founded.

Miss Annie was a state employee, and worked until a few years ago. She lived in a one-room-and-bath apartment, alone, quite individualistic. Few people saw the inside of her tiny home, and the current tales of Stiegel glass were many and lurid. Of course, she did not have any in her later years. She once had, but it had gone, piece by piece, as necessity directed. There was a very beautiful little mahogany slant top desk, elaborately inlaid in light wood, inside and out. This was interesting in spite of the fact that its feet did not "belong," until a dealer who attended the sale of the effects recollected that he had sold it to her about \$15 years ago. He bought it back for \$25.

A very large walnut frame "Chippendale" looking glass, which had been in perfect condition but had a piece of the top knocked off and lost in going up to the auction rooms, the same dealer bought for \$167.50. A Terry clock with original label and three shining brass finials brought \$55.

There were three chairs, a rush-seated side chair of Duncan Phyfe type, a quite ordinary ladder back, and a side Windsor which nobody quite trusted.

A pedestal sewing stand and a few plates and other small things about finished the list. The pieces that the auctioneer "salted" in from his own stocks made up a great part of the afternoon sale, and those who came for "Stiegel" left early. D. E. H.

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lovely millefleurs patterns of Gothic tapestries. Renaissance scrolls and acanthus, and the heavy-headed mauve-pink poppies of the Regence, with leaves of scalloped silver green. A coussin Renaissance with a pair of falcons among pendant fuchsia flowers. A little banquette Louis XIV with two tiny swans. Every one of these lovely things is a little masterpiece of exquisite color and distinguished design. And no two are alike, each reproduction preserving the precious individuality of the original from which it was taken.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Story of English Blank Verse

THE history of blank verse begins toward the end of the sixteenth century, with the urge of scholars to translate the classics into English. Poets were tired of the rhyming couplet with its maddening regularity. "Why," said they, "could we not reproduce the nonrhymed line of Virgil, of Homer?" So they tried; and here is a specimen of Virgil, translated by the Earl of Surrey, who introduced blank verse into England:

"The Greeks' chieftains, all irked with the war  
Wherein they wasted had so many years,  
And oft repulsed by fatal destiny,  
A huge horse made, high raised like a hill."

They had disposed of the rhyme; but the lines, sharply paused at endings, made for monotony; and the whole performance was ungainly. No less so than the Sackville and Norton's "Corboud," of the same period:

"They two, yet young, shall bear the parted reign  
With greater ease than one, now old, alone  
Can wield the whole, for whom much harder is  
With leashed strength the double weight to bear."

Or this, from Gascoigne:

"This worthy bird hath taught my weary Muse  
To sing a song, in spite of their despatch,  
Which work my woe, withouten cause or crime."

Are these pleasing? Are we interested? Alas, no! But the seed had been sown; a new form had taken root. To perfect it took time; to speak more exactly, it took a genius.

Compare this:

"Now, lords, our loving friends and countrymen,  
Welcome to England all, with prosperous winds,  
Our kindest friends in Belgia have we left,  
To cope with friends at home; a heavy case  
When force to force is knit."

Of the author of these lines it can be said: "The man who wrote this excerpt found blank verse monotonous, hidebound, inflexible, unmusical. He brought to bear a tremendous poetic gift which produced variety in sound and movement; and infused being into the automaton. If his line still showed a tendency to pause markedly at line-ends, what would you? A greater was yet to come. This Christopher Marlowe was as far ahead of his predecessors in blank verse as Shakespeare is ahead of him."

Since there is no other meter so responsive, in the hands of a master, as blank verse, we see, as different

men of differing molds use it, how malleable, how ductile a thing, it can be. There are dim beginnings, also, in Marlowe, of the blank verse paragraph; that adroit weaving of sense in poetic expression into a passage of several lines.

Shakespeare takes the heroic line, a five iambic feet unrhymed, and adapts it, not only to both comedy and tragedy, but to every imaginable kind of conversation; to each variety of character appearing in his thirty-seven plays; to oratory; to description. It is true that even the master bard worked gradually. The "single-moulded" line of his first plays developed into the mastery and freedom of the great tragedies; and these, in turn, gave way to the daring invention of his style in the last group of plays. As illustrating the three manners, take these examples:

"I gave him gentle looks, thereby to find  
That which thyself hast now disclosed to me."

"May one be pardoned and retain the offence?  
In the corrupted currents of this world  
Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice."

"But I feel not  
This duty in my bosom. Twenty consciences,  
That stand 'twixt me and Milan,  
And melt ere they molest."

Now comes great Milton—Milton who, having journeyed to Italy to steep himself in the landscape Dante viewed, the air Dante inhaled, in order to produce a majestic pose, was impelled by the voice of conscience to return to his native England, because the fate of the Nation seemed to tremble in the balance. Cavaliers and Roundheads were trying their strength. Milton's part in the combat was to write controversial prose, for twenty years. But the great poem—the great poems—were accomplished after all.

"Paradise Lost" was a giant task; and Milton was of gigantic intellectual and poetic stature. Throughout the epic we feel his delicate taste, his sensitive ear, his training in the classics. We get, in Milton, blank verse of a stately, sublime stride; with caesuras so deftly and variously placed as to ward off forever all danger of monotony.

Here he places the caesura, or major pause, after the first poetic foot:

"Invites; for I will clear their senses dark."

Here, after the second:

"At my right hand; your head I him appoint—"

"Tormented all the air; all air seemed then—"

By this device, and by varying his line-endings, making them in turn end-stop, or run-on, he achieved endless variety, with the majestic and beautiful sweep of his lofty thought and transcendent language.

No following poem has acquired the supreme movement save, perhaps, the Sun-Treader, Shelley. All the great poets have written blank verse. When the Romantic revival brought poetry nearer to human living the character of blank verse changed. It became simpler, more natural, and, alas! in many cases, less inspiring, less beautiful. Thomson, Crabbe, Cowper, even Wordsworth, in part, wrote this kind. A quotation from Landor is apt:

"Iphigenia, when she heard her doom  
At Aulis, and when all beside her  
Had gone away, took his right hand,  
And said,  
'O father, I am young and very happy.'"

So familiar, so conversational! Think! Three-fourths of all English poetry is in this form. Keats used it, as all else, beautifully. Tennyson made it his own, adapting it to his theme, and using his own taste in decoration. As for Browning, we expect extreme individuality from him here as elsewhere, and find it.

And Mrs. Browning—did she write blank verse? Listen:

"Women know  
The way to rear up children (to be just),  
They know a simple, merry, tender knock  
Of tying sashes, fitting baby shoes,  
And stringing pretty words that make no sense,  
And kissing full sense into empty words."

Very sweet and touching talk, but yet just talk. What a long way we have come from the uncouth blank verse of Surrey!

Recently, we have had the story of Tristram and Isolde done once again; this time into blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, one of the foremost American poets. If not his actual leader. As one has said, his work has "the august simplicity, the Olympian fire and mirth and stinging gladness."

So it might seem that blank verse, having come the full round, and reached the very simple and the conversational, as in the blank verse of Robert Frost, is swinging back toward the epic and heroic, and for the epic there is just one measure. This is the "long iambic pentameter" of the heroic line.

## Nocturne

The quiet harbor  
With its yellow lights  
Is like a luminous black pearl  
Surrounded with topazes . . .  
A scintillating jewel  
At the throat  
Of the dark river.

—JOHN RICHARD MORLAND, in "The Sea and April."



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The Lace Maker. After a Painting by Jan Vermeer.

## From the Birds' Internationale

To the  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
for  
BIRD PROTECTION

We, your feathered brothers of the air,  
Gathered here, in singing convolve, dare  
Into your parleys to inject our word,  
And pray that for a moment we be heard.

We, from the wondrous depths of heaven's blue,  
From roadside, glen and field, where meadow-rue,  
Violet and tansy, and the buttercup,  
Lift their bright faces to the sunlight up.

Bring you, as north or east or west we fly,  
One joyous song for all, one melody,  
Type of the winged voice of love and cheer  
That in the reign of peace all lands shall hear.

So, eager brothers of the restless earth,  
Ease your hearts, hark to the new birth  
We prophesy, as singing we pass by,  
When north or east, or south or west we fly!

RITA SCHERMAN.

## Washing Dishes

To a certain wayfarer the exigencies of the hour brought a sudden awakening from pleasant and somewhat aimless wanderings in Kensington Gardens to the necessity of washing plates and dishes in the scullery. Those words—scullery, sink, dust-bin—seemed ugly words to the wayfarer. That the word scullery owes its ancient lineage to the old French *scullerie*, and that all through the picturesque ages it has undoubtedly had its defined place in cot and castle, brought but small consolation at that time to the toiler at the sink. But time brings to the happenings of every day much amelioration, and thought, soaring above soapuds and mop, began again to rejoice in the beauty of color and form. Lovely things, these plates and dishes, when cleansed in clear water.

Their reds, greens, blues and greens gleam as brightly as the pebbles on a pebbled stream. In the morning when the present washer of the dish saw the home of those early settlers, and recognized joyfully that the large inner room was built after the fashion of a farmhouse kitchen in some English shire.

But now the washing is done, and there remains the dust-bin. Early one morning there dawned over London a rare crystalline sky. It was so early few people were astir. The dust-bin stood outside the kitchen door, and beyond it, in the garden a thrush was singing, and the grass was wet with dew. The air was full of the radiant promise of sunshine, and everything was so fresh, so pure, so bright, though the sun had just risen, and the silvery wreath of a moon was still in the sky.

It was as if London had awakened, full of surprise, to a gloriously new day.

## A Wash Piece

I shall wring my linen out of clean water.  
I shall hang it out to the clear red sun;  
I shall bring my linen in  
White and dried-hot before  
Dew-dusk comes on.

Blue and cream blankets,  
Sheets and cassid pillows, too;  
When stars fill my window,  
And wrap in sweet covers  
Breathe a deep fragrance  
The wind poured through them,  
The sun burnt in on them  
Before the dew-dusk—  
Fresh linen, pure linen,  
Sweeter linen than new.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIHEW.

## To a Fleur-de-Lis

Dust are Tyre and Sidon,  
Cities of long ago.  
O'erlaid, ancient splendor  
Softly the grasses blow.

And the clew to Tyre's rare purple  
Is a secret that hides unguessed,  
Held from our modern wisdom,  
Falls to disturb its rest.

Yet never more regal beauty,  
Ancient or new, could be  
Than nature fashions each spring-  
time  
In the folds of a fleur-de-lis.

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

## "Gray's Court," an Old English Home

It is not given to many to live as I have done in a beautiful, historic, and romantically situated house, and from so early an age, before my twentieth birthday, that I seem to have become a very part of the house. To me the long Gallery lined with oak speaks with no uncertain voice of the past; of the many different people who have worked, played, and suffered there since the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was built on top of the ancient thirteenth-century walls and pillars of the old official house of the Treasurer of York Minster, situated to the north-east of that great Cathedral.

The House inspires love, admiration, and quietude, and speaks to those who know how to hear, of goodness, of duty, and of discipline. The noble proportions of its rooms, the beauties pertaining to so many different styles and tastes, and the general comfort and convenience, the simplicity and dignity of its furnishings, tell of people who have had ideas and culture, who have been industrious, and careful and simple in their lives. The rooms all lined with books placed there by forebears of the man who brought me to the House filled me with awe and pride when I was twenty, and today are even more a source of happiness and interest.

"This night we slept for the first time in our Minster yard house," wrote Faith, wife of William Gray the first, in her diary, September 1st, 1788.

What manner of people were these two founders of a family which has been singularly steadfast to their fervent spirit of religion and duty to their fellow beings?

Their love of the beautiful home they chose to dwell in (curiously enough for those days, bought in their joint names) kept them and their successors constant to it, in spite of some temptations of fashion and love of the country to remove outside the city. Hence came that rare thing, an old family home in a city, lasting over five generations up to the present time, with all the pride, atmosphere, and tradition which a family house implies. Their lives and work first made the House a center of religious and philanthropic endeavor and a setting for the growth of new ideas.

From the earliest days of their habitation of the House generous hospitality was shown, and meetings of all kinds, both private and public, religious and philanthropic, have been held there.

Faith Gray's story shall be told first because she kept and left the most complete diary. . . . She cared for girls in need. . . . She loved the country and gardens. I like her daily dress and cap, as shown in her portrait, the tasteful jewelry she wore, as shown by the beautiful wrought gold ornaments and chain, still worn by one of her great-grandchildren, now over ninety years old. (Margaret Gray), and the refinement of the furniture she bought. Her face appears to me a pleasant face with a shrewd expression and bright, intelligent dark eyes, showing character, intellect and wisdom, humor and good temper—Mrs. EDWIN GRAY, in "Papers and Diaries of a York Family."

## Work on the Road

My road has been lonely lately. A parson came by in the afternoon, a stranger in the neighborhood, for he asked his way. He talked awhile, and with kindly rebuke said, it was sad to see a man of my education brought so low, which shows how the outside appearance may mislead the prejudiced observer. "Was it misfortune?" "Nay, the best of good luck," I answered gaily. The good man, with beautiful readiness, sat down on a heap of stones and bade me say on. "Read me a sermon in stone," he said simply; and I stayed my hand to read.

I listened with courteous intelligence. "You hold a roadmender has a vocation," he asked.

"As the . . . artist, for he is universal. The world is his home; he serves all men alike, and for him the beasts have equal honor with the men. . . . For him there is nothing unclean, nothing common; the very stones cry out that they serve."

Parson nodded his head. "It is all true," he said, "beautifully true. But need such a view . . . necessitate the work of roadmending? Surely all men should be roadmenders."

"O wondrous man, so to read the lesson of the road!"

"It is true," I answered; "but some of us find our salvation in the actual work, and earn our bread better in this than in any other way. No man is dependent on our earning, all men on our work. We are 'rich beyond the dreams of avarice' because we have all that we need."

"Robert Louis Stevenson was a roadmender," said the wise parson. "Ay, and with more than his pen," I answered. "I wonder was he ever so truly great, so entirely the man we know and love, as when he inspired the chiefs to make a highway in the wilderness. Surely no more fitting monument could exist to his memory than the Road of Gratitude, cut, laid, and kept by the pure-blooded tribes of Samoa."

Parson nodded. . . . He rose to go. "I wish I could come back and break stones," he said, a little wistfully. We shook hands and he went down the road—From "The Roadmender" by MICHAEL FAIRLESS.

## God's Love for Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE path of the sun's light over the ocean may be taken as a symbol of God's love for man. This sunlit path, which may be observed at sunrise or sunset, comes directly to each one within its reach. If the observer moves, the sunlit path seems to move too, always coming directly to him. If millions of people lined the shore, the sunlit path would come to each. In a similar way, God's goodness to His children comes to each one. Wherever one may be, God's affluence is present, and God gives the power to understand His giving.

To human sense this may seem impossible, but ample proof of this truth is given in the Bible. The account of God's creation, states that man is the highest of God's creation, and that God gave him dominion. Dominion over what? Repeatedly this chapter emphasizes the all-important fact that God made everything, and that He made everything good. Then, does it not follow that the dominion God gave to man consists in realizing the allness of good?

The Apostle John wrote, "All things were made by him [God]; and without him was not any thing made that was made." What are those things which have seemed to exist that God did not make? If one kept a dark curtain before him, he could not see the sunlit path across the ocean. Similarly, God's goodness is obscured to him who entertains vague fears and false beliefs about God and man. Are not these the illusions which have no true existence? And will not their removal, through the truth of God's perfect creation, bring into view the love of God for man?

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, clarified these very important truths, showing that erroneous beliefs are neither Mind nor true substance; they have neither real presence nor real power, but are delusions, since God is the only creator and substance of man. His image. Through the established method of instruction, as given in the Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lessons, and in authorized Christian Science literature, there is being presented to the whole world the true method of demonstrating man's God-given dominion as the conscious realization of God's love and affluence. Each one may prove this truth for himself in every experience, even under the most crucial tests.

Every Christianly scientific healing has been gained from the basic

## Siam—Rice and Water

"Lands of Siam, so low that they seem to have escaped from the sea as by a miracle," wrote our old navigators. Alluvial plains raised daily higher by red soil torn from the North. The bar crossed at last, the river gave way, gaped open suddenly. Entry into the blackness of the river where mangroves, arecas, tamarinds and banana trees fall sheer into the water. . . .

This is the same landscape, hardly less delightful, described by the Abbé de Choisy in 1655, when he arrived at Siam, as they said in those days, with the Embassy of Louis XIV. "Both sides of the river," he wrote, "are lined with areca and coconuts, which are green trees all laden with fruit, monkeys and birds. There are birds which are all blue, others all red, others all yellow. . . . the prettiest of the aigrettes, which are snow-white."

Each curve of the river as it unfolds presents a landscape. On the banks, barges covered with curved wicker or open, full of paddy, which in the dusk as it comes from the field, wait near the busking works to be relieved, then reloaded. These Bangkok suburbs thus become an Oriental Rotterdam, a kind of barbarous Hamburg.

Rice and water; that is Siam. Rice "swimming," cultivated like fish, rather than grain; its raising and harvesting stamp its rhythm on the country and people. Rice-fields cracked in summer like parched earth, in the rainy season; rice-felds which are green lawns if you look at them horizontally and lakes vertically. Twenty kinds of rice in Siam; sown and gathered as it was two thousand years ago; still annually invited to grow by ritual ceremonies, and fully bestowed by the tropical soil, which is wise and rich enough to endow all its children. Lastly water, the second element of wealth, water spreading in fertilizing floods, trickling through thousands of canals. . . .

Drifting at a lazy goods-train pace, floating logs meet us, steered by standing raftsmen who seem to walk on the water, so deeply are the trunks immersed. It is the majestic, incorruptible teak, the wood of ships, temples, travelling trunks, which defines the teeth of the white ants, the Siamese teak. . . . over-exploited by the English, is on the wane, is becoming master of the world-market. Still with the air of an allegorical offering, other local riches meet us as we advance. . . .

The Siamese have a charming greeting, hands joined in prayer, and the body bowed. When inferiors are come before the great, they prostrate themselves and advance crawling on their knees. It is pleasant to be treated thus in these countries which know not the crisis of servants' agencies, and to say to oneself, like the seventeenth-century traveller: "No grandeur is so imposing as a large multitude of men engaged in your service." Queen Victoria, when she received a Siamese Embassy at Windsor, was greatly frightened at seeing these alert hunters creeping towards her. Sometimes, to show still greater respect, the hands are most gracefully joined over the head. In Siam the head is sacred. One reason why the houses have only one story is that one must avoid walking over the heads of others—PAUL MORAND, in "Earth Girdled. Translated by CHARLES-EMILE ROCHE.

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## Yankees Lead in Most Departments

**Five of 10 Leading Hitters  
New Yorkers—Goslin  
Best Hitter**

---

CHICAGO, (P)—Baseball averages tell why and how the rampant New

Five of the 10 leading hitters are Yankees; the leading pitcher, George V. Pipgras, is a Yankee; the leaders in team batting are the Yankees; the

The 10 leading hitters, including only those who have batted 45 times or more, and their averages are as follows: 1. E. M. Hughes, Washington, .415; 2. E. D. Barnes, Washington, .400; 3. J. M. Kress, St. Louis, .383; 4. E. E. Connelley, Washington, .375; 5. J. E. Reese, New York, .371; 6. R. E. Reeves, Washington, .370; 7. L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland, .367; 8. J. Ruth, New York, .351; 9. J. A. Dugan, New York, .349; 10. A. M. Lazzari, New York, .348.

Pliginsk added another victory during the day.

use his margin of leadership in catching. He has won seven games of lost time, catching 70 innings and throwing 66 hits, 21 runs and 28 bases. He has struck out 36. H. J. Phelps, of the Yankees and George M. Schaller, of the Philadelphia Athletics have won six games and lost six each.

Philadelphia retained its leadership in fielding with a percentage of .780, though it dropped three points during the week. Boston was second with .779 and New York third with .776. With an average of .319, New York lent its lead in team batting. 22 points ahead of the second place, Athletics.

Other leaders: Double plays, Cleveland, 48; fewest opponents' runs, Philadelphia, 12; fewest errors, Philadelphia, 23; stolen bases, W. G. Barrett of Chicago and G. E. McNeely, St. Louis, each; most runs, Ruth, New York, 22.

Cleveland is the only team to turn a triple play this season. The play was made by a sacrifice in a contest with the White Sox.

# ERKINS WINS BRITISH TITLE

---

defeats R. H. Wethered for  
Amateur Golf Cham-  
pionship 6 and 4

---

PRESTWICK, Scotland, May 26 (AP)

P. Perkins, English golfer, today won the amateur championship of Great Britain by defeating Roger H. Sathered, former champion, 6 up and 10 plays.

Perkins led Wethered all the way, but in the first hole of the morning and was never down. He finally led the match by polishing off the former champion on the fourteenth green, right in front of the clubhouse, where the spectators were sheltered from the rain and 3000 persons not so fortunate.

Wethered was 2 down at lunch time, in woods and on all sorts of trouble. He started by losing the first hole and couldn't win one himself all the thirteenth, which he took in fine cleeek to the green from yards.

Perkins was 4 up at the fourteenth,

then lost the fifteenth and sixteenth and halved the seventeenth and eighteenth. He played steadily and played Wethered at all but the three holes which he lost.

The British open championship next year will be held at Muirfield beginning May 6, it was announced officially today. The amateur championship will be held at St. Georges course, Sandown, starting May 27.

Three names were added to the list in which the British Walker Cup team will be picked. They were R. M. Connell, Irish amateur champion, and Beck and J. B. Beldard.

**MISS WILLS BEATS  
MME. MARCOU EASILY**

*Has Her First Match in Hard-  
court Singles*

UTEUIL, France (AP)—Miss Helen Wills, United States women's champion, defeated Madame Marcou, Miss No. 13, French player, 6-0.

today in her first appearance at the singles of the International Tennis Championships. The American routed the French player in the first set, but eased up in the second. Madame Marcou once broke through her service.

G. N. Turnbull, England, defeated Luis Delacastillon, Argentina, in the first round of the men's singles, 6-1, 6-1.

The overthrow of the French champion, J. Rene Lacoste, and his partner,

stimal Boussus. In the round before  
seasonal Friday marked the high  
of the day when the efforts of the  
meritaries saw action. The French  
sides were defeated by the English  
J. C. Grégory and C. H. Kingsley,  
6-4, 6-8, 7-5.

The efforts of the French Tennis  
association to develop a group of  
junior players to replace the famous  
amateurs Lacoste, Billaud, Mor-  
and Henri Cochet, came out even  
the day when Henri Cochet, paired  
with René de Buzelle, rallied after lost  
the first two sets and eliminated  
the Australians, G. L. Patterson and  
J. Hawkes, 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 5-4.

stimal Boussus, France, defeated  
Morales, Argentina, 6-3, 5-7,  
6-4.

**HAGEN DEFEATS ROBSON**  
CHMOND, Surrey, Eng. (AP)—Three British and Irish tennis players tried their open champion, Walter Hagen, defeat Fred Robson, one of England's stoutest-hearted professionals. In 1, in an 18-hole exhibition match at the Surrey Club course, the national battle was evenly fought eight holes, but the American's recovery from his few errors left the master of the incoming half.

**MISS E. N. RYAN WINS**  
BERLIN (AP)—Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, United States tennis star, opened a set of tennis matches in Berlin Fri- with a straight-set victory over

Deutsch by scores of 6-0, 6-2.

\*Par unsettled.

**AMERICAN BEET SUGAR INCOME**

American Beet Sugar Company reports for the year ended March 31, 1928, net income after all charges, interest and depreciation of \$463,858, equivalent, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements, to 74 cents a share on 150,000 shares of common stock. This compares with net loss in the year ended March 31, 1927, of \$455,509. Accumulated dividends on the preferred issue now total \$612,500.

# EUROPE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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## EDITORIALS

### The Recall of Venizelos

VISITORS to Athens are often shown a stately residence on one of the principal streets of that city, the marble front of which is chipped and scarred with innumerable wounds. It is the residence of Eleutherios Venizelos, and the scars it bears are mute testimony to the violence of an Athenian mob in bygone days against the statesman who, it now appears, is to be recalled to bring political stability to the Hellenic Republic.

Throughout his life, Venizelos, whom President Wilson held to be one of the greatest statesmen of Europe, has been a consistent democrat. His historic struggle in his native country was first to assure its loyal and uninterrupted association with the Allies during the war, and secondly, to maintain a republican form of government against the ceaseless plotting of the partisans of King Constantine. He held his ground during the continuance of the war, but in the political turmoil which followed peace he was overthrown. Though recalled from exile once, as he bids fair to be now again, conditions, culminating in a complete collapse while delivering an address in the National Assembly, compelled a second retirement. Since 1924 he has been living in France or Italy, engaged in literary work, but with an alert eye ever fixed upon the political affairs of his country.

There has never been a time during his self-imposed exile that Venizelos has not been a silent factor in the politics of Greece. Men have been classed as pro- or anti-Venizelos, and have held or been denied office according to their fealty to the absent statesman, when little public discussion of his policies seemed to enter into the campaign. In the four years of his absence, politics have been turbulent in Greece. Two dictatorships have been established by force and overthrown in the same way. Coalition governments have held brief periods of power, only to end in ignominious collapse. While in the main normal conditions of order have prevailed so far as domestic affairs were concerned, and industry has been given a very considerable stimulus by the incorporation of the great body of refugees into the economic life of the state, Greece has suffered because foreign countries were without confidence in her political stability. For a time it seemed impossible to complete negotiations with one government before it fell and all had to be begun over again. The prolonged delay in carrying out the agreement of the United States to extend a loan to Greece has been largely due to this lack of governmental continuity.

It is natural, therefore, that there should be a turning to the old leader, who both because of his service during the war, and his notable achievements at the Versailles Conference, is known to, and trusted by, the nations of the world. That the warring factors in Athens can be sufficiently harmonized to bring back the man who more than any other in the last half century has stood for a solid and progressive Greek nationalism, it is perhaps too early to assert. But that such action would be all to the good of Greece so far as its international relations are concerned, is only too clear. Doubtless there will be speculation as to the effect it might have upon the rivalry of France and Italy for controlling influence in the Balkans, but the essential fact is certain that under a new Venizelist régime, Greece would be so strengthened as to assume and hold her own proper position in the Balkans, and to be able to manifest to a greater degree independence of larger nations seeking to extend their own influence in that always troubled region.

### Canada in World Politics

AFTER the return of the Canadian group from the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu last July, a widespread movement to study international questions found expression in the organization of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. With Sir Robert Borden as chairman of the executive council, units of the national organization have been formed in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. During the winter months, meetings were held to hear the reading of papers on subjects of international interest. The round-table plan of discussion has been followed and, with the assurance that none of the discussion would be published as an expression of opinion by the institute, speakers have been encouraged to give their views freely. Helpful light has been shed on many sides of the question of international relations.

Affiliation with the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Great Britain has helped to bring the Canadian Institute into close association with the well-informed British organization for the study of world politics. By also accepting membership in the Institute of Pacific Relations, still another valuable link with other nations, including the United States, China and Japan, has been formed.

Canadian public opinion should benefit from this movement to establish study groups in the realm of international affairs. The value of an informed public opinion is apparent. Canada is represented on the Council of the League of Nations. It is most desirable that Canada's representatives at Geneva should feel that they can

speak with the authority of Canadian public opinion behind them. The Dominion is taking steps, too, to open up windows between Canada and the world abroad by establishing legations in some of the world's capitals. The success of the Canadian Minister to Washington doubtless encouraged the Dominion to make provision for legations similarly in Paris and Tokyo. In any case, however, Canada's growing interests in the international field of service make such an organization as the Canadian Institute of International Affairs highly desirable.

### A Hard-Learned Lesson

WITH the return of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill to Congress accompanied by President Coolidge's veto message, there has resulted exactly what seemed inevitable. Because of the insistence of farm bloc and Farm Bureau Federation leaders upon retaining in the measure those provisions which it was known the President could not and would not approve, whatever constructive legislation in aid of agriculture in the United States might otherwise have been authorized, must await the action of Congress at its next session. While there exists a majority in both houses sufficient to pass the bill in the first instance, there are not a sufficient number of votes to override the Executive veto. It would seem, therefore, that the fate of this or a similar measure will depend upon the result of the next congressional elections. But in any event the Congress elected in November will not meet, in the absence of a special call, until December, 1929.

Except as the political enemies of the Administration within the President's own party hope to strengthen their fences in the middle West and South by deliberately forcing the question of farm relief into the national convention and thus into the subsequent campaign, nothing has been gained and much seems to have been lost. It is unfortunate that the farmers and business men in the sections of the country referred to did not impress upon the representatives and senators from their states the realization that they did not desire to again risk defeat for an acceptable farm relief measure merely for the purpose of supplying campaign material to be used against the political organization with which they are in virtual sympathy. How effectively or convincingly this action of President Coolidge can be used against the Administration and the party remains to be seen.

But it may be found that if as many farmers and farmers' wives read the last veto message as read the one written when the previous bill was disapproved a year ago, the carefully executed movement by the farm bloc leaders will react against the cause. The message probably will be widely distributed. It should be as widely read. In its discussion of those provisions which the President regards as objectionable it is designed to show wherein the measure would, if it were to become law, injure agriculture rather than benefit it. The provisions which the President is advised are clearly unconstitutional, and which appear in both the vetoed bills, are discussed by him with convincing clarity. His position is supported by the views of the Attorney-General.

### Grappling With Problems of Boys

PERHAPS one of the most pressing and important questions of the present day is how to deal wisely with young boys, and more particularly with those lads who have had the misfortune to succumb to the many temptations which are so prevalent in the world around them. To send such youths to the various schools and reformatories designed for dealing with the juvenile offender does not really get at the root of the trouble. The effect may be dealt with, but the cause is left practically untouched.

To find a remedy for the difficulty is none too easy a task, but the idea brought forward by Robert C. Sheldon, executive secretary of the Big Brother Federation, offers a valuable contribution toward the possible solution of the problem. Mr. Sheldon proposes that a group of business men, who have already proved themselves to be of an exemplary public and private character, and who have been successful in the upbringing of their own children, should take a course in "boyology" in order that they might bring to bear a sympathetic and clear understanding upon the manifold and varied problems of the boys.

Much of the juvenile crime is the result of misdirected and misguided energy which, if it could be turned into constructive rather than destructive channels, might prove to be an immense asset to the nation. True it is that the parents are the ones to whom should more properly be entrusted the training of their own children, but in too many instances the homes from which these lads come are not those capable of turning out useful and manly citizens.

A great need of the average boy is for someone to whom he can turn with the certainty of receiving a sympathetic understanding of his problem, one who will not lecture him from some lofty height, but who has still enough of the boy in his own makeup to enable him to meet the lad on his own ground, discuss his difficulties, and turn his thoughts and activities into some useful and at the same time interesting channel. Many men who now spend their superfluous energy in sport and games would, under Mr. Sheldon's plan, find it a still greater and far more satisfying sport to help these unfortunate children to appreciate and understand the real meaning of fair play and true manliness.

### The Gold Standard in Scandinavia

WITH the restoration, on May 1, of the gold standard in Norway, all three Scandinavian countries are back at the pre-war scale of values. Sweden was the first to finish the deflation process, being ready to redeem its paper bills in gold four years ago. Then came Denmark, and now the Norwegian krone has been forced up to the level of the others.

How great a change in the measurement of values this involves is apparent when it is remembered that in 1924 the Norwegian unit was quoted as low as 52.69 in Stockholm. Two years later it was up as high as 94.99, or practically double. These shifts impose serious

handicaps on different classes of the population. Now it is the farmers who complain that their mortgages, signed when the value of the krone was low, have to be redeemed in the dearer money. Taxes also remain at a high level. On the other hand, many landowners took advantage of the low rates to pay off debts contracted when the money had a higher purchasing power.

But resolutely the Norwegian Government and bank authorities have followed their plan of a gradual restoration of the pre-war value of the krone and now that the goal is reached, they naturally hope that step by step the country's economic activities will be restored to more normal circumstances.

The great objective being to obtain a stable currency, the subject of the old Scandinavian monetary union has come up again. Formed in 1873 and providing for a common legal tender of gold and small change coins, but not bills, it came to an automatic end as far as gold was concerned with the suspension of specie payment during the war. Other coins were redeemed until Denmark and Norway adopted new types of small coins and "demonetized" the old.

As regards gold coins the old monetary union has never been dissolved, but since they do not circulate, it has no practical effect. Sweden forbids the import of gold, being apprehensive of higher prices, and Denmark does not redeem its bills in coins but in bullion, after the British example. Under such circumstances it is not likely that the old monetary union will be renewed under its old form, but since there is an undoubted element of strength in a common currency, it has even been proposed to bring in Finland as a partner in whatever new arrangement is made. One Swedish economist, Prof. Eli F. Heckscher of Stockholm, has proposed to revive, instead of the monetary union, the agreement made in 1885, and continued until 1905 among the central banks of the three countries, to issue drafts on each other at par without premiums. Such an arrangement would keep the three currencies at an even value, regardless of gold movements, and would greatly tend to stabilize their purchasing power both at home and abroad. In such an agreement Finland could be included without adopting the same monetary unit. Some form of monetary solidarity among these countries is pretty certain to be established, and no doubt the feeling of political unity will thereby be enhanced.

### What Is Dramatic in Opera?

OPERA music of old Italian and British source, revived at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., by way of antiquarian exploit, has served at once to verify opinions of musical historians and to furnish fresh standards of judgment for musical reviewers. For the theatrical works of Monteverdi and Handel, however well known they may have been to those who listen in silence and who theorize at leisure, have been completely out of the ken of those who hear in fact and criticize at speed. "Tancred and Clorinda" and "Julius Caesar," favorably discussed though they be in books, hardly begin to signify anything artistically until they are put on the stage. Then, if they make an impression and are found to do so by unfamiliar means, the time has surely come for rules of taste to be reconsidered and for habits of comment to be altered.

The question seems to turn on what shall be regarded as dramatic in opera. Pieces composed before the time of the reformation of Gluck have commonly been looked upon as non-dramatic. Those of Handel, in particular, have been somewhat contemptuously described as oratorios in costume. As for that, many operas written after Gluck posted the manifesto of the preface to "Alceste" have fallen under the same condemnation. They are no plays in which dialogue and music, word and note, stand in agreement, accent for accent and emotion for emotion. Donizetti wrote oratorio operas, and so did Meyerbeer.

By the modern definition, Wagner is dramatic; so is Verdi; so is Puccini; so also Debussy. But give Handel ever so slight a chance of actual presentation, and lo! he proves as dramatic as any of them, though in a different way. His power is not in the unbroken connection between speech and song, but in the general relation of text and melody. The whole scene has a literary idea, and it has an identical musical idea.

By a definition that is tending to supplant the Wagnerian, Handel was right. Handel, dramatic in whole effect rather than in detail, returns to favor, an example even to the ultramoderns.

### Random Ramblings

The fact that last year 55 per cent of the United States' cotton was produced in five states west of the Mississippi—California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana—indicates that Uncle Sam has taken a hitch in his cotton belt.

Music surely is proving that it has charms when a Yale student revokes an opportunity to compete in the Olympic trials in order to travel with his university's glee club.

When England establishes its airship line to the Continent, people will no longer need to boast that they swim the Channel. They can say that they "floated over."

Even though President Coolidge has declared that he will not run again, the admonition to "Keep Cool" is still a good one to follow.

With the approach of the outdoor season the suggestion assumes timeliness that the word "picnic" be recoined into "picknupic."

Where selfish interest governs political blocs, they usually split up into a few politicians with chips on their shoulders.

Aspirants for office in the United States are finding that names show but dimly on a wet slate.

Political campaigners should know that one can't throw mud and have clean hands.

Would not Governor Smith's campaign song more fittingly run, "East Side, Wet Side"?

### Ghazipur—A City of Roses

NOT more than 500 miles from the steamy moisture of Calcutta, there are historical and picturesque spots on both banks of the Ganges, fine dry townships and meadows full of wealth of associations. Ghazipur is just such a spot. It is 450 miles to the northwest of the metropolis, high on the riverbank, built here and there on heaps of red-brick ruins, some of the old walls and structures still remaining intact.

It is a Muhammadan town mostly, the name Ghazipur signifying the City of the Martyrs. An Islamite fanatic and martyr is a Ghazi, who still flourishes in the frontier provinces of the northwest.

The Ghazi is a shaggy and odd-looking individual, with hair, beard, mustache, at full length, dressed and turbaned in loose, blue cloth, generally carrying no other weapon but a knife. He is not to be met with at Ghazipur now, or indeed in any settled British province, but he is still extant, and held in great reverence by every faithful follower of the Prophet. When the Ghazis founded Ghazipur, no one can tell.

The town is sparsely populated, having large fields and pastures, large mosques in every stage of ruin, big tanks, half dry, and gardens ancient and medieval, growing wild, but still inclosed in crumbling walls. In the interspaces of the extensive meadows dividing groups of population roses are cultivated, with one or two other flowers, the roses always predominating. No less than 1000 acres are under rose cultivation, yielding daily about 100,000 roses an acre.

The cultivators are almost all Hindus, men, women, boys and girls, who stir very early in the morning, before the first gleam of sunshine has dried a drop of dew on the petals of the roses. The flowers are not large, nothing like the traditional Rose of Sharon, or the product of the gardener's hothouse; they belong to the species known as the Rosa Damascena; but the scent is exceedingly sharp, and permeates the atmosphere.

It is quite a scene to find your way into one of the plantations in the twilight in the lovely months of March or April. The roses never bloom before or after those spring months. The loud, piercing notes of the parrot, the bird of the spring, are in the air, besides other minor bird songs; the morning breeze creeps up from the west; the swaying tree tops, merry laughter, and excited shouts greet your ears from all sides, and as you are in the middle of the fields heaps of crisp fresh roses are all about you in baskets, in wastebos, or bloom still unplucked on the dark bushes about; the color and perfume almost bewilder one.

Remember, no human being under a civilized government is so crushed with poverty as is the Indian cultivator, especially in the western and northwestern provinces. Millions of them never have a full meal in the day, and whenever drought comes and famine breaks out, it is indeed a place of poverty.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON  
WINSTON CHURCHILL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has found himself compelled to withdraw his budget proposal for putting a tax of fourpence a gallon upon kerosene oil. The tax was to have brought into the government treasury £3,000,000 annually, and a farthing a pound was taken off the sugar duty to compensate the British manual worker, for whom kerosene often means fuel for lamp and cooking stove. The manual worker, however, did not think the proposed compensation adequate and said so with such unanimity in the constituencies that the tax has had to be dropped. How the deficiency in the budget is to be made good has still to be seen.

A Persian manuscript 200 years old, believed to have been transcribed entirely with a finger nail, was presented to the King recently on behalf of King Amanullah of Afghanistan. The paper on which the document is written is said to have been made of bamboo shoots. Each page has a gold edging and the binding is also elaborately tooled with gold. Altogether the book consists of fifty pages. It is believed that the writer took five years to complete his masterpiece. King Amanullah also gave King George two other manuscripts, one of them being a treatise on horses written in Persian characters and the other a collection of Moslem prayers in Arabic. Both of them are understood to belong to the eighteenth century.

Once again—this time at its ninety-ninth annual general meeting—the London Zoo has been in the happy position of being able to report the largest number of visitors during a single year. In 1927, 2,158,208 persons visited the gardens although, curiously enough, less gate money was taken than in 1924, the year of the Wembley Exhibition. Inspection of the figures showed a greater proportion of adults in that year. The Zoological Society is certainly reaping its reward for the bold policy adopted when it was decided to spend a large sum of money in constructing the finest aquarium in the world and making other big improvements. The monkeys now enjoy artificial sunlight, radiant heat, and comfortably warmed shelves on which to bask. The old reptile house has been transformed into a bird house with extensive outdoor aviaries and the new reptile house seems to be the nearest approach possible to natural conditions. The view now obtainable of these rather difficult animals has been pronounced as most satisfactory.

What is possibly the finest collection of clocks in the world recently came into the London market. It was known as the Weatherfield collection and comprised more than 260 models, including examples of nearly all famous British clockmakers of the eighteenth century. The gem of the collection was a well-known specimen made by Thomas Tompion. This is a three months' clock with perpetual calendar. The tall walnut case with finely chased brasswork bore the monogram of William III. It was at one time in Hampton Court Palace and later belonged to the Duke of Cambridge. When sold in 1904 it fetched 125 guineas. It passed into Mr. Weatherfield's hands in 1911 for 380 guineas and its present value is placed at about £5000. On this occasion, however, it was bought with all its friends in one lot for £30,000.

The expression "votes for flappers," meaning for women between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, has been so much misused politically that it is refreshing to find Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the British Prime Minister, pouring scorn at Huddersfield, Eng., upon "medieval people with stationary minds who talk about flappers." They might, Mrs. Baldwin went on to say, as well call young men "choppers." Could the term, she asked, be applied to Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, who both ruled England long before they were either of them twenty-five years old? "Flapper" is described in the dictionary as "one that flaps"; it also means a young duck. Jonathan Swift in his "Gulliver's Travels" in Laputa described the "flapper" as entrusted with the duty of keeping absent-minded philosophers awake. The opponents of the "votes for flappers" bill may yet find there is scope for a Jonathan Swift "Flapper" in the Parliament of Great Britain.

A big effort is being made to enable the Children's Theater to continue. This little theater, the only one of its kind in London, was opened in Endell Street, W. C., last August, and a chorus of praise from critics and public has followed each performance. Morris Browne at a recent meeting of actors and dramatic critics said that he had not seen the constructive imagination displayed at the Children's Theater equaled anywhere else in London.

These rose cultivators of Ghazipur belong to the very poor class. But the first and most significant thing you find on entering the plantation on a morning is the wonderful good humor and remarkable courtesy of these people. There are no frowns upon their brows; pleasure and enthusiasm mark their movements.

Is it the adaptation that is natural between trade and temperament, or is it the very genius of the Hindus of all classes? It would seem that to be left alone with humble cheerfulness is enough after all. These cultivators strive to explain every detail of their work in their simple, rude patois, and make liberal gifts of beautiful rosebuds.

The plants stand in low rows in a light, loamy soil; they are kept scrupulously clean and plentifully watered from the open wells that lie in their midst. Practically, the harvest time is the two spring months. If the wind steadily blows from the west, the flower unfolds its petals slowly and economically, and yields the right amount of attar (essential oil). But if the east wind makes its unwelcome visit, the flower opens prematurely in large masses, nor is the yield of attar up to the mark. The cultivator has little trouble with the plants, which would stand on the ground for years; he has only to keep out the weeds and pump out the water.

My host, one of the first men at Ghazipur, was a manufacturer of rose water and attar. We were invited to witness the processes. The distillation, like the gathering in the fields, must commence very early in the morning, before the sun is in the sky and when everything is in pureness and coolness. A woman attends an immense boiling pot, which is plastered up to the neck with a thick coating of clean, finely ground earth.

A glowing fire of dry, plentiful fuel, free from smoke or dirt of any kind, burns underneath. On all important occasions, when any responsible work has to be done, the Hindu instinctively assumes a solemn ceremonial mood, as if in the presence of a higher authority. Roses and religion, in fact, flowers of all kinds, have a necessary relation to the Hindu thought, and he hesitates to tread upon any, even to touch with his foot—a bright, blooming flower.

Fully 1000 roses are crammed in the pot, while all silently stand about, and the heavy lid is pressed down, and patted round thickly and firmly. The fragrant steam soon makes its way through the complicated tubes of the still into another large pot immersed in cold water. All day the distillation goes on. After the third distillation is concluded, the genuine Ghazipur rose water is bottled and sent to the market.

If, instead of the rose water, attar, the essential oil of the rose, has to be extracted, the thrice-distilled water is exposed overnight in shallow, wide-faced basins, and by morning the cream, in a very thin crust, floats on the surface. At the very break of day it is gathered carefully with a soft down feather, and the scanty, golden semi-fluid is stored in a crystal phial.

J. A. W.

"These people," he said, "make magic for our delight." Edith Evans said of the pantomime given there that it was one of the best pictorial performances she had seen. The actors have made a brave effort to make a success of Joan Luxton's venture. Each member of the cast does some job in addition to acting. Miss Margaret Carter writes the plays, acts in them, is secretary to the management, box-office clerk, and commissionaire.

The ancient legend of Priam's son "Paris" of Greek mythology, who was called upon to select the recipient for a golden apple inscribed "to the fairest" at a feast in prehistoric Troy, is recalled by a proposal made in a letter to the London Times by that distinguished French professor, Jean L. Celesia. Professor L. Celesia suggests the founding of an award for merit for nations, much like the one which the Nobel Prize affords where individuals are concerned. It would distinguish whichever nation since the beginning of the nineteenth century "stands as an example to the world by her moral qualities, generosity, practical initiative, and devotion to the interests of mankind." With Gallic courtesy Professor L. Celesia would adjudicate it in the first instance to Great Britain, and he gives a series of imposing reasons highly flattering to that Nation for this recommendation. He does not go into the question of the claims of other peoples, including his own and the United States, for whom, no doubt, similarly impressive records could be made out.

Two baby ravens have been added to the famous flock at the Tower of London, well known to generations of sight-seers, and the traditional ceremony of registering their arrival has taken place. When baby ravens are hatched at the tower there is a formula to comply with which goes back for a very long time. It is hardly too much to say that the ravens get as much official attention as do the young soldiers who join the tower forces from time to time. The birds are on the government payroll in the sense that rations are always provided for them. This careful attention has shown its results in the prosperous and happy condition of the flock, which, like the Thames' swans and the cuckoos of Surrey, are widely known English institutions.

In June this year some 1200 Congregationalists are sailing in the track of the Mayflower to hold celebrations in the United States. With the object of gathering together descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers from both hemispheres, those present-day Pilgrims are sailing on a liner chartered for their special benefit. A religious service is to be held at Plymouth Rock and visits are to be made to other places of particular interest, while the whole mission will endeavor to forward co-operation and good feeling between the British and American peoples. Arrangements are being made to radio-cast the proceedings of the principal gatherings, so that if suitable conditions prevail the echoes may reach the ears of listening radio "fans" in the old country.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Validity of North Carolina Bonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
In a story published in the Monitor on April 23 under a Raleigh (N. C.) dateline, the statement was made that when some years ago the State of North Carolina sued for the recovery of donated North Carolina bonds issued during the reconstruction era after the Civil War, she lost her case.

The United States Supreme Court, on the contrary, not only granted judgment to South Dakota to recover principal and interest amounting to \$27,400, but provided that failing payment by North Carolina before the end of the year the United States Marshal should sell public auction the capital stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company, then the property of the State. North Carolina paid the judgment, and to avoid being placed in an inconsistent position settled with the remaining holders of this single issue by giving them \$250,000 of new securities in payment.

Connecticut's withdrawal of the suit recently filed by her to recover \$200,000 of similar North Carolina bonds donated last year to one of her state institutions, is admittedly on the ground of policy only. In the previous case mentioned—South Dakota v. North Carolina, U. S. 192—Mr. Justice Brewer delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court that "there can be no reasonable doubt of the validity of the bonds in controversy."

E. F. BAZZEE.

Boston, Mass.